Board of Trade Journal

Volume 182, No. 3403

8 June 1962

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Board of Trade Journal

Volume 182, No. 3403 | 8 JUNE 1962 | Price 1s. 3d. net

Pages 1261-1320 | Annual Subscription including Inland Postage, £3 18s. 0d.

New England as a Market for British Products

Continuing the series of articles describing the market for British goods in the various regions of the United States, J. A. D. Stewart-Robinson, British Consul-General at Boston, outlines the attractions of an area whose close ties with Britain offer strong appeal to the manufacturer and exporter anxious to expand his business in the United States.

ECONOMICALLY, the part of the United States known as New England has this in common with Britain that both depend for their prosperity on the manufacture and export of their finished products and both must bring in from outside their boundaries many of the raw materials their industries require. It is therefore not surprising that from the early seventeenth century when the English Colonists began to establish their settlements along the North Atlantic seaboard the New England States should have maintained close commercial relations with Britain.

Politically too, the region played a prominent role in early Anglo-American relations, Massachusetts being the scene of the events which sparked off the Revolutionary movement. It will be recalled that it was at Boston that the famous 'Tea Party' took place. Also, the first signature put to the Declaration of Independence on the 'Day of Decision', July 4, 1776, was that of a wealthy and influential Boston merchant, John Hancock. It may be interesting to mention that the building in which this Consulate-General has its office is called the 'John Hancock Building'.

New England consists of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. For administrative reasons Connecticut (which has a population of 2.5 million) has been included within the Consular District of the British Consulate-General at New York. This article will in general deal with the remaining five States, which comprise the district of the Consulate-General at Boston, and which have a total area of some 60,000 square miles and a population of eight million.

New England provides a relatively compact market area and cannot fail to offer a strong appeal to the enterprising manufacturer and exporter anxious to expand his business in the United States. Probably no part of the country has a more Anglophile outlook; many persons are of British descent and maintain contacts with family and friends in Britain. All this tends to make the general public most receptive to ideas and goods of British origin. Among the interesting developments that have taken place in recent years has been the increasing number of connections formed by British and New England manufacturers for the purpose of manufacturing their products under licence in each others country; at the present time there are also a number of British capital ventures in this area and an ever-growing interest on the part of New England firms to establish manufacturing facilities in Britain.

A mass spectrograph made by the Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., being unloaded from a B.O.A.C. cargo plane in Boston for delivery to the Sperry Rand Research Center in Sudbury, Massachusetts.

Photo: Airport Photo Service, Boston.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island are the two most important States from an industrial point of view. In Massachusetts the principal industrial areas are to be found at Boston and Cambridge, which are served by a perimeter road (Route 128), lying at a radius of some 16 miles from the centre of Boston, and at Worcester

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192.) Address for telegrams and cables 'Boneblack, London.'

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Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

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Front Cover Photograph

A Perkins 30 h.p. outboard motor which powers this fast runabout motor boat is shown in Jersey, Channel Islands. Perkins outboard motors are now sold all over the world, including the U.S. This speedy, durable and economical model in the Peterborough company's 1962 range is equally at home behind a fast runabout or long-range cruiser. Long or short shaft versions, and twin installations with single lever control are available. Like the streamlined Perkins 4½ 6½, 18 and 40 h.p. models, the 30 h.p. motors have well-silenced two cylinder, two-stroke power heads and are water cooled.

and Springfield. The industrial area in Rhode Island lies in and around Providence, the State Capital.

Shipbuilding, Fishing, Textiles and Shoe Making

The traditional industries in this area have been ship-building and commercial fishing. The importance of ship-building has fluctuated with the years and at present contributes only a small part to the economic strength of the area. The textile industry has also undergone a considerable change; many mills having been moved to the Southern States or closed altogether. Nevertheless the industry still employs 112,000 and is an important feature of the region's economy. Shoe making has retained its position and approximately one-third of the total shoes produced in the United States are made in New England. Boston is also an important centre for the importation of shoes.

Commercial fishing is another traditional New England industry which has contributed to the area's economy since these shores were first settled. New England has become the leading producing area for frozen fish sticks and portions and it is interesting to note that a high percentage of the total fresh and frozen fish fillets and blocks of fillets supplied to this market were obtained from foreign sources. Cooked fish sticks have become increasingly popular in the United States and are said to have resulted in a steady increase in production of this type of food.

There are many universities and technical colleges in the New England States, in general of high academic standing. A large number of these institutions, including the world famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are to be found in the immediate Boston area, this being one of the reasons for the rapid growth of a new industry – electronics – which is fast taking its place as the foremost industry in New England.

Electronics

New England is one of the three main centres of the electronics industry in the United States. Research and development have played an important role in the area's economy for many years. However, since the war there has been a quite staggering increase

(*Continued on page* 1264)

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New England as a Market (*Continued*)

in the number of manufacturing companies entering this industry. Some projections made by a reliable source may be of interest. In 1959 sales from electronics factories in New England making consumer goods, components and those carrying out work for National Defence, were estimated at 749 million dollars. The projected figure for 1970 is 2,071 million dollars, or an estimated increase of 176·5 per cent.

If this article has emphasized the importance of the electronics industry, it is because it is an area in which the British manufacturer should find a market whether it be in the field of pure research or industrial research, or with the manufacturer of electronic products.

The cutlery-silverware industries play a major part in the economy of Rhode Island and south-eastern Massachusetts and in the same area will be found one of the principal centres in the United States for the manufacture of costume jewellery. These are established industries of long standing and enjoy a fairly substantial export trade.

The chemical industry has taken an important part in the economy for many years, and has grown considerably since the war. The plastic industry is a comparative new-comer, but has expanded rapidly and now employs about 35,000 workers who produced one billion pounds of raw plastics in 1961.

The principal manufacturers of textile machinery are, as might be expected, also situated in the New England States. This is, of course, a long-established industry and is very active in the export field.

Packaging machinery, wire drawing and pulp and paper making also play an important part in the New England economy.

New England is well served by a number of high-class retail shops and department stores and grocery shops. Many of the better-class stores have branches at the various shopping centres which have been built in rural or semi-rural areas as well as in the larger cities. These shops provide an excellent outlet for consumer products and British clothing, cutlery, china, giftware, groceries and many other products are easy to find.

Because New England is of great historical interest, a booming tourist trade thrives in this area and the many gift shops provide an excellent outlet for a wide variety of products. It cannot, however, be too strongly stressed that merchandise for the retail trade must be suitably packaged for the American market.

The States of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire have many popular resorts for ski-ing and fishing, shooting and boating. There are vast areas of inland waterways in these States which draw boating and fishing enthusiasts from many parts of this country.

The boating industry has grown very rapidly and should provide favourable opportunities for British yacht and boat builders. The emphasis in construction is towards the use of fibreglass. However, the market has become highly competitive and it would appear in general that craft built to American design stand the best chance of acceptance. Well made and well presented marine giftware and accessories are lines which should find a ready market in this area.

(*Continued on page* 1267)

The British display at the 1960 Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts. This Exposition draws an attendance of about 500,000 from the New England cities and New York State, as well as from many other parts of the United States.

Photo: Lloyd E. Farber, Springfield, Mass.

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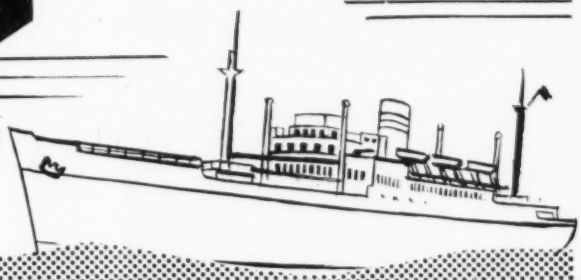

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New England as a Market (*Continued*)

Trade Fairs

A number of regional trade shows are held during the course of the year in Boston, of which two may be mentioned as being of particular interest. The Boston Herald Boat Show which is held in February, and The Northeast Electronics Research and Engineering Meeting (N.E.R.E.M.) and display which is held in November.

The Board of Trade, through the Consulate-General in Boston, periodically arranges an official stand at the Eastern States Exposition which is held in September every year at Springfield, Massachusetts. This Exposition draws an attendance of about 500,000 from the New England cities and New York State and a fair number of visitors from many other parts of the country. Although the Exposition is not a trade show, experience has shown that it can be a useful medium for the display of new British products and the Consulate-General in Boston will always be pleased to consider new lines for exhibition on their own stand. Further details of the Exposition may be obtained from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade.

The World Trade Centre of New England, which was established to promote import and export trade between this area and the rest of the world, maintains an active organization in Boston where business visitors from abroad are always welcome and are afforded every assistance. The Centre's offices are situated in the Sheraton Building, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

Boston possesses a fine deep water natural harbour with modern pier facilities. Geographically it is a day closer in shipping time to Europe than other major United States ports.

In addition, if a recent District Court Ruling is upheld by the Supreme Court, it will mean that shippers using the port should be able to save time on shipments for inland destinations without having to pay a premium on inland freight rates. Direct steamer service is available between the United Kingdom and Boston.

Portland, Me., New Bedford and Fall River, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island, also possess fine harbours through which some European traffic flows. Boston is one of the few cities in the United States which can boast of an International Airport (Logan Airport) within 15 minutes ride of the centre of the city. Several airline operators, including the B.O.A.C., fly into Logan Airport from the United Kingdom and Europe and connecting services fly passengers to all other major airports in the United States.

Whilst the British Consulate-General can assist by making the introductory moves to enable the British manufacturer to make some assessment of the market potential for his products, a personal visit by the manufacturer is probably the only way in which he can gauge the full potential of the market and at the same time see for himself the type of packaging or presentation demanded by the American public. In some cases small modification in the design of the product may be necessary and these can be much more easily discussed during a personal visit to the importing firm. The impact of the American market needs to be experienced at first hand and the rewards to be gained can be extremely worthwhile.

The following regional articles in this series have already been published: Chicago (May 26, 1961); California (September 1, 1961); Seattle (September 15, 1961); New York (November 3, 1961); Alaska (December 8, 1961); Texas (December 15, 1961); Detroit (January 19, 1962); Cleveland (February 23, 1962); St. Paul, Minneapolis (March 16, 1962), and The South (March 30, 1962). An article on Philadelphia will be published on May 29.

Some Recent Opportunities for Exports to New England

Springfield

Temperature recording equipment . . (Ref. E.S.B. 12940/62)
Sewer cleaning devices . . . . (Ref. E.S.B. 9747/62)

Boston

Confectionery . . . . . (Ref. E.S.B. 9528/62)

Leominster

Plastics, housewares . . . (Ref. E.S.B. 6739/62)

Further details may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

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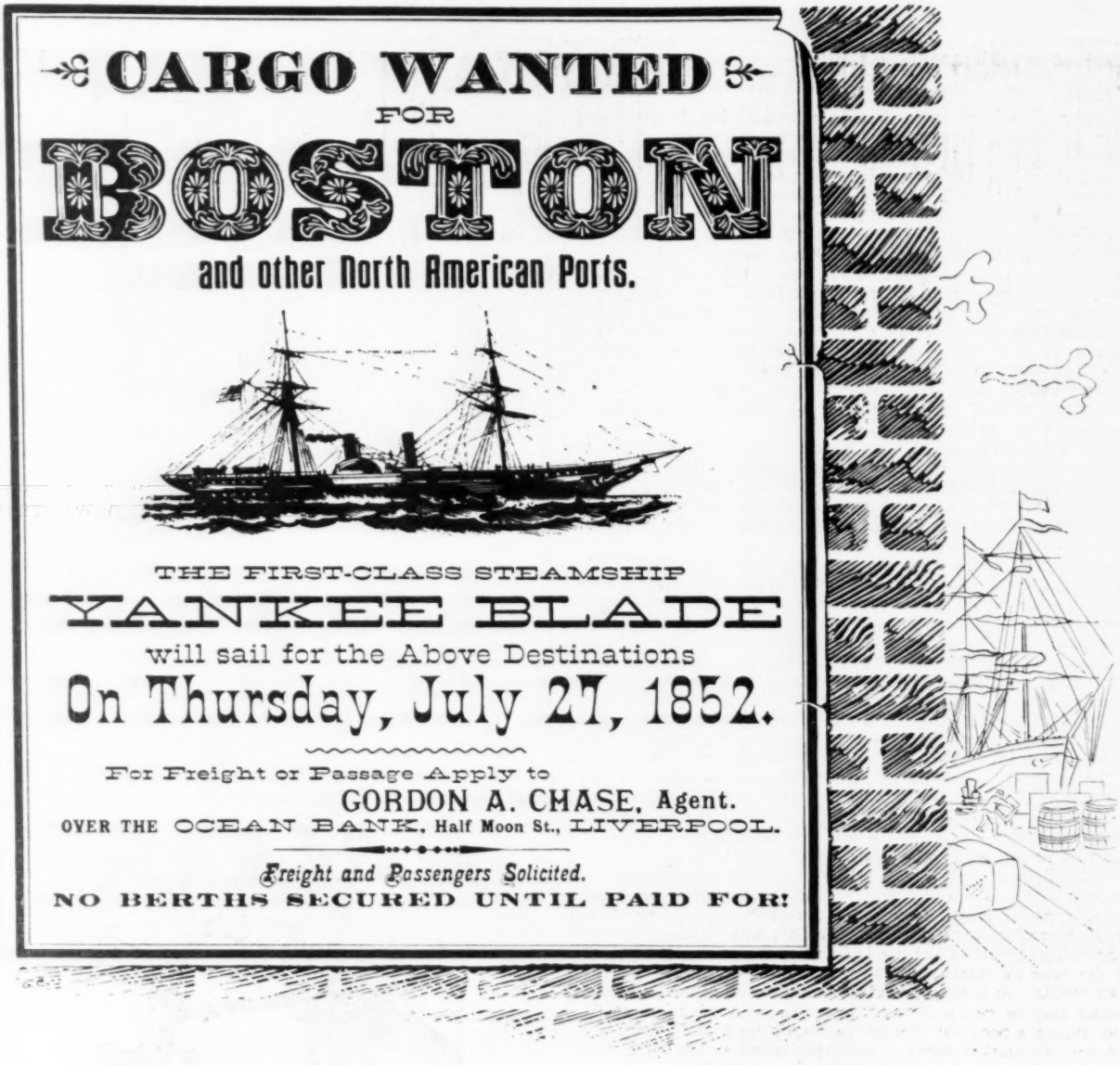
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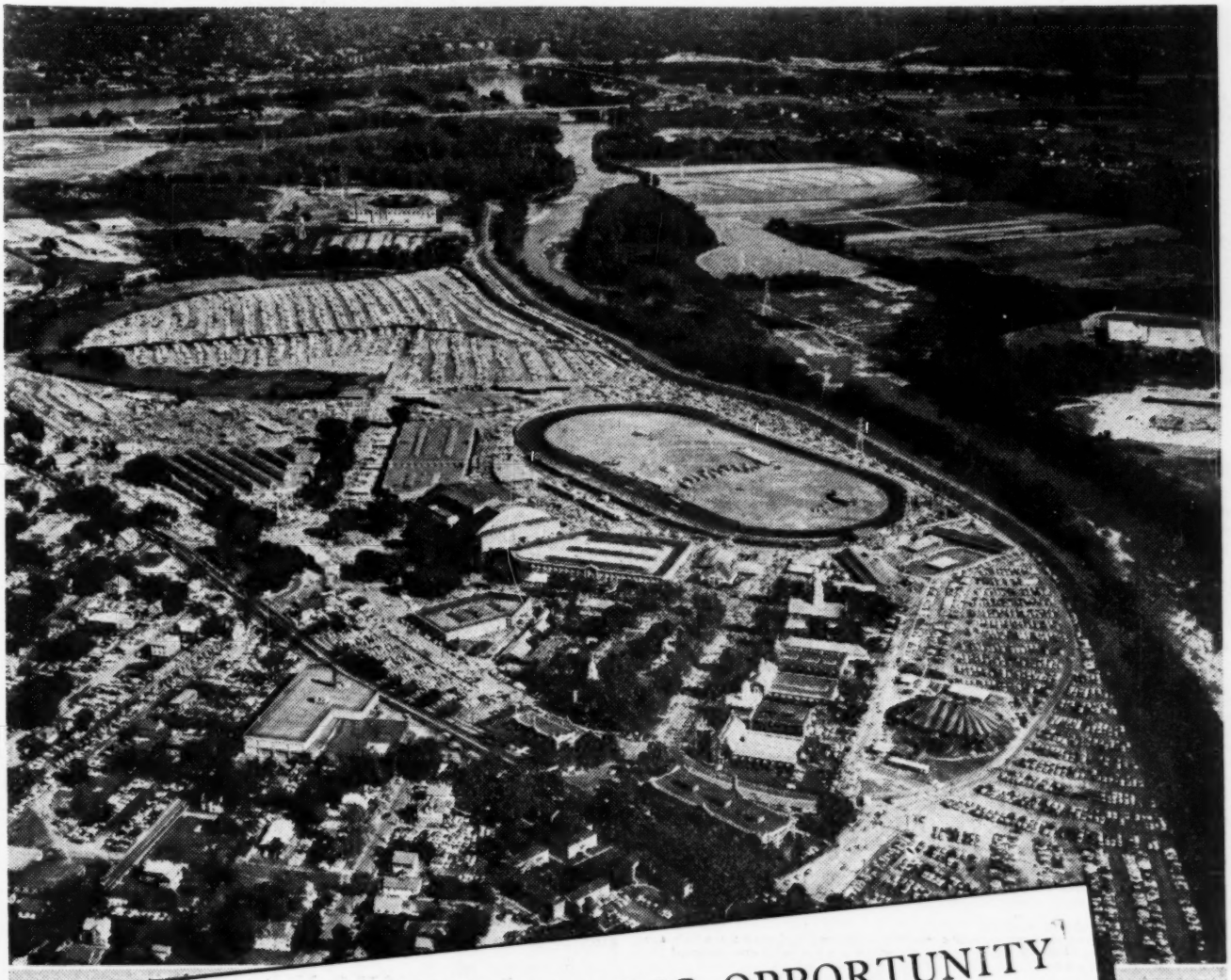

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United Kingdom firms interested in exhibit space should write for detailed information to: Director of Sales, Eastern States Exposition, P.O. Box 191, West Springfield, Massachusetts.

Relaxation of Some Hire-Purchase Controls

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, announced in Parliament on Monday that he was making changes in the Order controlling hire-purchase and credit sale. The changes are as follows:

The minimum deposit required to be paid before entering into hire-purchase and credit sale agreements is now 10 per cent. in the case of goods, except motor vehicles, for which a 20 per cent. deposit was previously required. The maximum period of three years for the payment of the balance of the purchase price is unchanged, as is the list of goods for which the minimum deposit requirement is already 10 per cent. The goods affected include television sets, radio sets, refrigerators and washing machines. A complete list of the goods affected is given below.

The Order is the Hire Purchase and Credit Sale Agreements (Control) (Amendment No. 2) Order 1962 (S.I. 1962, No. 1158, price 3d. each, by post 5½d.). The Order, which came into force on Tuesday, is on sale at H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Note:

The amendment Order is made by the Board of Trade under Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and the Emergency Laws Repeal Act, 1959.

The Orders were imposed on April 29, 1960; the maximum period for the payment of the balance due in respect of most goods was extended from two to three years on January 19, 1961.

The amount of hire-purchase debt outstanding in April 1962 was £883 million. In April 1960 it was £937 million.

This is an adjustment which the Government have had in mind for a considerable time. They think it is appropriate to make it now as hire-purchase debt has been contracting. It is in line with the other measures of credit relaxation taken in recent weeks.

No change is made in the Order controlling hiring.

List of Goods for which minimum Deposit is now 10 per cent. – Maximum Period for Repayment Three Years

Radio receiving sets and television receiving sets (including portable sets and sets designed for use in road vehicles), whether or not assembled and whether or not complete, and parts thereof; television aerials, cathode ray tubes, loud speakers and television conversion units.

Gramophones, radio-gramophones, record players and juke boxes, tape recorders and parts thereof.

Space heating installations and appliances of a kind designed exclusively or mainly for domestic use, and parts thereof.

Appliances and apparatus, whether mechanically operated or not, being appliances or apparatus of a kind designed exclusively or mainly for domestic use, and parts thereof, the following:

- Dish washers.
- Drying cabinets and drying machines.
- Washing machines and washers excluding washing machines and washers which are designed for heating water by electricity or gas but which are not otherwise designed for operation by electricity or gas.
- Ironing machines and irons.
- Wringers and mangles.
- Pressure cookers.
- Floor polishers.
- Vacuum cleaners.
- Water softeners.
- Refrigerators having a storage capacity not exceeding 12 cubic feet.
- Machines for mixing, extracting and preparation of food and drink.
- Electric kettles and other cooking utensils incorporating heating elements, including electric hot plates.
- Dry shavers, electrically operated.
- Sewing machines.
- Hair drying machines.
- Electric blankets.
- Electric generating plant.

Photographic cameras and photographic enlargers and lenses therefor, projectors and other photographic equipment not designed specifically for industrial, scientific or commercial use.

Binoculars, monoculars and telescopes.

Aircraft, including gliders.

Ships and boats.

E.C.G.D. Advisory Council Chairmanship Change

THE PRESIDENT of the Board of Trade has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, as Chairman of the Export Guarantees Advisory Council, and has appointed Mr. J. N. Hogg, at present Deputy Chairman, to be Chairman.

Sir Geoffrey Gibbs has been Chairman since 1948. During his Chairmanship the 'commercial' business of E.C.G.D., which is transacted in accordance with the advice of the Council, has grown from some £115 million annually to over £800 millions.

Mr. J. N. Hogg, a Managing Director of Glyn Mills & Co., was first appointed to the Advisory Council in 1960, in the capacity of Deputy Chairman.

Spain Is An Important Market for Britain

– The President

'I AM SURE that both in Spain and in Britain we can look with satisfaction on the expansion of our mutual trade over the last few years', said Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade when he spoke at the luncheon of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce, in London, on May 30. (See leading article in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*.) He went on: 'We are still Spain's chief customer and our imports from the Peninsula and the Canary Islands have risen from £50 million in 1959 to almost £70 million in 1961.

'This gives me a double satisfaction. First, because British consumers – industrial and domestic – must be enjoying the additional supplies of fruit, wine and manufactured goods they have bought from Spain. Second, because Spain's earnings will have enabled her to buy more from abroad.

'Spain is an important market for Britain and it is good to see that Spain has increased her purchases from Britain in a similar proportion. This great upsurge in Spain's trade, both with Britain and with her other trading partners, has followed the programme of liberalization which began when Spain joined the O.E.E.C. during 1959. We know from our own experience what a difficult task it is to remove long-standing restrictions on trade, but there can be no doubt about the success with which Spain has achieved this'.

Wool Textile Industry Deputation on Anglo-Japanese Trade

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Niall Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary, on Monday received a deputation from the Wool Textile Delegation and the Wool Export Group to discuss the possible effect on the industry of the proposed Commercial Treaty with Japan. The deputation was led by Mr. G. E. Birkenshaw, chairman of the Delegation.

The President outlined the Government's policy on the development of trade with Japan, and took note of the views expressed by the industry.

Mr. Macpherson to Visit North-East

MR. NIALL MACPHERSON, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, is making a two day visit to the North East He hopes to inspect a newly built factory extension, see several sites being developed for new factories, and attend the annual meeting of the North-East Development Council.

Increase of U.S. Visitors to Britain

VISITORS to Britain from the United States in March numbered 19,600, a four per cent. increase over March of last year, states the British Travel and Holidays Association. This brought the total of American arrivals in the January-March period to 44,500 – an increase of 14 per cent. on the first three months of 1961.

European visitors in March totalled 39,100, a decrease of 26 per cent. on March 1961, which, adds the Association, was due to the late dates of Easter this year.

A total of 93,300 overseas visitors came to Britain in March, nine per cent. less than the figure for March last year. The March figures brought the total number of visitors to Britain in the first three months of 1962 to 231,350 – an increase of two per cent. on the same peroid last year.

Plastics Mould Design

A new technical book, 'Plastics Mould Design – Volume 1: Compression and Transfer Moulds' includes information on moulding processes. Copies from Iliffe Books Ltd., London. 27s. 6d. (by post 28s. 4d.).

'Companies in the Common Market'

Robert R. Pennington's book 'Companies in the Common Market' summarizes the laws governing companies and investments in the countries of the Community other than Greece. Copies from the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., London. 8s. 6d.

Progress of Brussels Negotiations

EEC—U.K. Provisional Agreement on Imports of Industrial Products from Some Commonwealth Countries

Mr. Edward Heath, the Lord Privy Seal, made a further statement in Parliament on May 31 regarding the progress of the Brussels negotiations with the European Economic Community. (His earlier statement on May 16 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 25, page 1119).

Following is the Minister's statement:

'On May 16 I said that the last ministerial meeting marked the end of the first stage: the way was open for the negotiation of solutions. The House will understand, of course, that any agreement on the solution of indivdiual elements in the negotiations remains subject to overall agreement. The momentum has been maintained both in the meetings of the deputies of Ministers and in the ministerial meeting which ended in Brussels yesterday.

'At this meeting agreement was reached on the tariff treatment to be applied to our imports of industrial products from Canada, Australia and New Zealand. As regards these commodities, I said in my opening statement in Paris on October 10 that we recognised that indefinite and unlimited continuation of free entry over the whole of this field might not be regarded as compatible with the development of Common Market.

'The solution now worked out provides that the common external tariff will not be applied to these imports in accordance with the nomal timetable, but in three stages: the first stage on accession, the second stage on January 1, 1967, and the third stage on January 1, 1970.

'The European Economic Community at one time proposed that this delayed application of the tariff should relate only to a limited list of goods, but it is now agreed that all industrial exports are included. It was agreed that the Community would be ready to take part in multilateral negotiations aimed at reducing, on a reciprocal basis, the level of the common tariff on industrial products.

'The agreement also provides for consultation between the enlarged European Community and Canada, Australia and New Zealand in 1966 and 1969, after which appropriate steps would be taken in the light of all the circumstances in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty.

'Ministers carried a stage further the discussion of the most important and extremely difficult question of the treatment of imports of temperate foodstuffs from the Commonwealth, both during the transitional period and in the long-term. In this connection, I have put forward certain proposals on cereals which will be discussed by Ministers' deputies next week.

'The Ministers had a long discussion of the list of products, mostly industrial raw materials, on which we have asked for a nil tariff. In some cases the Community has suggested alternative arrangements to meet the essential needs of ourselves and our suppliers. Deputies have been asked to examine these alternative proposals together with our own with a view to submitting solutions to Ministers at their next meeting.

'I have made comprehensive proposals for dealing with the exports of India, Pakistan and Ceylon and emphasized to Ministers the importance of making arangements to protect the essential export interests of these countries. The Government of India have also circulated a memorandum to the Six Governments. Our proposals, together with the memorandum of the Government of India, will be examined further by the deputies.

'Ministers also had before them a report by a Working Party on the problems of British horticulture. The deputies will examine it in greater detail taking account of individual commodities.

'Finally, I made a report on the discussions which have been been taking place between our delegation and the Commission on the provisions of the Treaty of Rome concerned with economic union. I was able to tell the Ministers that these discussions have satisfied us that on the most important matters dealt with in these Articles we can accept the Treaty subject to a small number of adjustments on timing and administration.

'The next meeting of Ministers will be for four days, June 27 to 30.'

Parliamentary discussion on the statement will be found in *Hansard* of May 31 cols. 1604—1612.

Following is a more detailed account of the progress of the negotiations published in *Hansard* of May 31, cols. 1612—13.

Since my last report on the Brussels negotiations on May 17, meetings of the Ministers' deputies and of working parties have continued. On May 29 and 30 there were meetings of Ministers at which we reviewed the progress made during the past fortnight and continued the process of seeking to negotiate solutions.

The present position with regard to the various problems under discussion is as follows:

Raw Materials and Semi-Manufactures for which we have proposed a zero tariff

This subject has been discussed in some detail by the deputies and we had a further useful examination of the problems involved at our Ministerial meeting on May 29. We still consider, and have re-emphasized, that the most appropriate solution for each of the products on our list would be the reduction of the common tariff to nil. The Six find particular difficulty in meeting us on some products, but are not yet ready to put forward any alternative proposal. On some other products they have put forward proposals which are to be discussed by the deputies.

Industrial products from Canada, Australia and New Zealand

Ministers agreed on the following arrangements:

(1) The United Kingdom would take first step (30 per cent.) towards the application of the common customs tariff to imports of these products on the date of its accession to the Community. The United Kingdom would take a second step (30 per cent.) towards applying the common customs tariff on January 1 1967. The United Kingdom would apply the full common customs tariff to all the products concerned on January 1 1970.

(2) Note would be taken of the readiness of the Community to take part in multi-laterial negotiations aimed at reducing, on a reciprocal basis, customs duties on industrial products.

(3) The enlarged Community would be prepared to examine, in 1966 and 1969, in consulation with Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the development of its trade with these countries, after which it would take appropriate steps in the light of all the circumstances, and in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty.

India, Pakistan and Ceylon Exports

I made comprehensive proposals dealing with the exports of India, Pakistan and Ceylon and emphasised to Ministers the importance of making arrangements adequate to protect the essential export interests of these countries. Ministers asked deputies to examine these problems further, taking into account our own proposals and a memorandum communicated to the Governments of the Six by the Government of India. The deputies have been asked to propose solutions for consideration at the next meeting of Ministers.

Association and Tropical Products

Deputies will revert to these subjects at their June meeting. Meanwhile, we have put forward precise proposals regarding the tariff treatment of the various tropical products. The Six have not yet put forward proposals of their own or commented on ours, but hope to do so shortly. Meanwhile, a Working Party has submitted a report analysing the trade in a number of these products and the problems which arise and is continuing to work on further products.

Commonwealth Temperate Foodstuffs

Since the last ministerial meeting deputies have been considering our proposals for safeguarding essential Commonwealth interests in this field. We had a further discussion at the ministerial meeting and the Six emphasised their view that the arrangements made would need to be consistent with the Treaty and the common agricultural and common commercial policies. The deputies will resume their examination of this subject next week, and will consider the proposals which I have submitted for arrangements for imports of cereals from Commonwealth countries.

Horticulture

During the period under review a Working Party has been examining the problems of British horticultural and has prepared an interim

(*Continued on next page*)

CANADIANS SEE BRITAIN'S MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY

A delegation of Canadian industrialists and educationalists, who recently made a two-week tour of Britain's machine tool industry, were received by Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State at the Board of Trade in London. Seen *left to right* are: Mr. L. V. Clegg, General Purchasing Agent, Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal; General R. H. Keefler, Leader of the Delegation and President Northern Electric Company Ltd., Montreal; Mr. F. Templeman, Director of Vocational Education, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mr. J. A. Doyle, Director of Vocational Training, Saskatchewan; Mr. J. R. Wooler, Manager, British Canadian Trade Association, Montreal; Mr. H. A. LeMarquand, Purchasing Agent, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; Mr. W. B. Thompson, Assistant Director, Department of Education, Fredericton, New Brunswick; Sir Keith Joseph; Mr. T. C. S. Thom, Vice President Ryder Machinery Ltd., Montreal; Mr. S. A. Rowe, Western Hemisphere Exports Council; Mr. H. S. Winfield, Vice President, Mathews Conveyor Co. Ltd., Port Hope, Ontario; Mr. J. P. Mitchell, Director of Technical and Vocational Education, Department of Education, Edmonton, Alberta; Mr. W. D. Mills, Director of Technical and Vocational Education, Department of Education, Halifax; Doctor S. D. Rendall, Superintendent of Secondary Education, Department of Education, Toronto, Ontario; and Mr. J. G. Petter, Vice President of the Machine Tool Trade Association. The visit was organized in Canada by the Dollar Sterling Trade Council and arrangements for the party's reception in the United Kingdom and visits to machine tool manufacturers were made by the Western Hemisphere Exports Council and the Machine Tool Trades Association. Mr. J. R. Wooler said at the end of the tour: 'All the members were impressed by what they saw and agreed that in price, quality and range British machine tools are second to none. Provided that deliveries are right, orders from Canada should follow'.

NUMAS Increased Service to Smaller Firms

INCREASING EFFORTS by small and medium size firms to improve efficiency to meet the challenge of the times and the possible changed conditions created by the Common Market, are reflected in the work of NUMAS, the non-profit-making management advisory service of the National Association of British Manufacturers.

In his report to the annual meeting in London on May 30 the chairman, Col. E. R. Mayer, who is also President of N.A.B.M., said the six-figure turnover and the number of assignments showed an increase of 25 per cent. over the previous year. The original conception of the need of the smaller companies for advice and practical assistance directed to improving profitability up to the level giving an adequate return on capital employed, had been thoroughly justified.

Textiles, engineering, chemicals and paper are among the sixty industrial categories handled during the year.

Progress of Brussels Negotiations (*Continued*)

report which the deputies discussed and submitted to Ministers. The report set out our view of the problems and how we thought they might be handled, together with the views of the Six. We agreed that the deputies should examine the problems in greater detail, taking account of individual commodities, and should suggest possible solutions.

Economic Union

I made a report on the discussions which have been taking place between our delegation and the Commission on the provisions of the Treaty of Rome concerned with economic union. I was able to tell the Ministers that these discussions have satisfied us that on the most important matters dealt with in these Articles we can accept the Treaty, subject to a small number of adjustments on timing and administration.

(A two-day debate on the Common Market was held in Parliament on Wednesday and yesterday.)

Export Credit Insurers Meet

THE 19TH Annual General Meeting of the export credit insurance organizations – the Berne Union – was held in Aix-en-Provence from May 23-27, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Thomas of the Office National du Ducroire, Brussels. Delegates from 19 countries attended the meeting and observers from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Interamerican Development Bank were present. The Consorcio de Compensacion de Seguros, Madrid, which had been charged during the past year with the insurance of political risks was elected to full Membership of the Union.

The meeting re-elected for the coming year Mr. A. Thomas of the Office National du Ducroire, Brussels, as President of the Union, and Mr. H. Brunner of the Geschaftsstelle fur Exportrisikogarantie, Zurich, as Vice-President.

The attention of the meeting was centred mainly on the usual review of the economic outlook of various importing countries and trend of payment terms for goods. The meeting recognized that a clear distinction had to be made between normal export business and economic assistance to countries in course of development. In this connection the meeting recalled that the Berne Union had repeatedly expressed the hope that progress would be made in establishing a system of international co-ordination on a governmental level.

It was noted with satisfaction that progress had already been made in this direction within the E.E.C. and that the understanding existing within the Union had provided the basis of these developments. Recent initiatives in the O.E.C.D. are an encouraging sign that the collaboration established within the E.E.C. may be extended more widely amongst other exporting countries.

Change of Address of Official Receiver in Southampton

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that as from June 12 the address of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy at Southampton will be 21 London Road. Telephone: Southampton 23348/9.

Business Monitor : Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Rotating Electrical Machinery for February 1962.
(In February the total value of output of rotating electrical machines was 8 per cent. more than a year earlier; for the home market output of machines over 250 h.p. was 36 per cent. more and for export 47 per cent. more.)

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Gloves and Mittens for January-March 1962.
(Total sales of gloves by manufacturers were 9 per cent. less in the three months January-March 1962 than in the corresponding months of 1961. Sales known to be for export were again sharply down on the corresponding period last year.)

Lace for January-March 1962.
(The total value of manufacturers' and finishers' sales of finished lace goods in the first quarter of 1962, following the up-turn of the closing months of 1961, were 3 per cent. more than in January-March last year.)

Footwear for January-March 1962.
(The volume of leather footwear production in the first quarter of 1962 was 3 per cent. less than in the first quarter of 1961.)

Annual Report on Companies for 1961

THE COMPANIES General Annual Report for 1961 prepared by the Board of Trade shows for the first time since 1952 a decrease in comparison with the previous year in the number of new companies registered in Great Britain. The number of new companies registered in 1961 was 33,645 compared with 34,312 in 1960. Nearly all the registrations were of private companies. The total number of companies on the registers now exceeds 416,000 of which some 400,000 are private companies. The total paid up capital of companies with a share capital was £7,612 million at the end of the year, of which £2,733 million was private company capital.

During the year 10,255 companies were dissolved or struck off the registers, an increase of 17 per cent. compared with 1960, and winding-up proceedings were begun in 4,964 cases of which 631 were compulsory liquidations.

The Report gives information about some of the responsibilities of the Board of Trade under the Companies Acts. Thus, the Board rejected over 21,000 suggested names for companies, almost all on the ground of their being too like existing names. Again, the Board received nearly 6,200 applications for approval of a change of name. There is also information about the appointment of inspectors during the course of 1961 and about the progress of inspections ordered before January 1, 1961 and outstanding at that date. There is a section on Board of Trade prosecutions under the Act which shows 650 prosecutions for failure to file annual returns. The Companies Registration Offices received over 922,000 documents for filing and 633,500 company files were inspected by the public. This is more than double the number inspected a decade ago; it may be compared with an increase of 54 per cent. in the number of companies on the register.

Copies of the Report are available from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s., by post 2s. 2½d.

Afghan Trade Delegation to Britain

A TRADE DELEGATION from Afghanistan led by M. Mohammed Rasul Yunisi, President of the Ministry of Commerce, arrived in London on Wednesday. Among its members is Mr. Sarwar Nashir of the Combined Cotton Co. The delegation will discuss the prospects for increasing trade with this country. Britain is one of the largest customers for Afghanistan's chief exports, her Persian lambskins and oriental carpets.

New Guides to Good Factory Design

THE LAST of a series of twelve factory building studies has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title 'The Economics of Factory Buildings'. These studies have been prepared by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in collaboration with the Midland Regional Board for Industry. They have been written primarily for factory managements and their building designers to help them to decide the best type of building to erect, having in mind all the factors making an industrial building a sound investment. The Series comprises: No. 1, 'Modern Multi-storey Factories' (price 1s. 9d., by post 2s. 1d.); No. 2, 'The Lighting of Factories' (price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 10d.); No. 3, 'Floor Finishes for Factories' (price 1s. 9d., by post 2s. 1d.); No. 4, 'Structural Loading in Factories' (price 1s. 9d., by post 2s. 1d.); No. 5, 'Sites and Foundations' (price 3s., by post 3s. 4d.); No. 6, 'Noise in Factories' (price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 10d.); No. 7, 'Structural Frameworks for Single-storey Factory Buildings' (price 4s., by post 4s. 4d.); No. 8, 'Colouring in Factories' (price 7s. 6d., by post 7s. 10d.); No. 9, 'Fire Protection in Factory Buildings' (price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 10d.); No. 10, 'Electricity Supply and Distribution' (price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 10d.); No. 11, 'Thermal Insulation of Factory Buildings' (price 3s., by post 3s. 4d.); No. 12, 'Economics of Factory Buildings (price 5s., by post 5s. 4d.).

It was in 1955 that the Midland Regional Board, aware of the lack of authoritative data readily available to industry on factory design, materials and comparative operating costs, sponsored a programme of research. The Building Research Station of D.S.I.R. was keenly interested, and as a result of the generosity of a number of firms, trade associations, local authorities and individuals a Factory Building Research Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Major C. R. Dibben, chairman of the Midland Regional Board for industry.

The results of the extensive programme of research have now been published in the twelve studies listed above. They have proved to be of practical value to industry and are likely to remain standard reference material for many years. The interest they have aroused in this country and abroad has been shown by press comment and by the high level of sales achieved which has already made the series a best-seller among D.S.I.R. publications.

The studies are commended to industrialists who are contemplating the building of new factory premises. The Midland Regional Board for Industry is hopeful that the project has awakened interest in the continuing study of the many aspects of economic factory building, not least as an important contribution to increasing efficiency in industry.

Companies Registration Fees

THE TREASURY have made the Companies Registration Office, England (Fees) Order, 1962. This Order provides that in England fees collected by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies (except fees relating to winding-up procedings) may be paid in money as well as in stamps, and it lays down the kind of stamps to be used. The Order revokes for England S.R. and O. 1901/71 which directed payment in stamps only.

These new arrangements do not affect the methods of paying fees to the Registrar in his other capacity as Registrar of Business Names.

The Order came into operation on May, 29 and has been published as Statutory Instruments, 1962 No. 1093. Copies may be purchased (price 3d. net, 6d. by post) direct from H.M. Stationery Office, or from any bookseller.

Work of the Royal Mint in 1961

THE ROYAL MINT struck 836,337,756 coins in 1961, the highest total ever attained, exceeding by 127 million coins, or 18 per cent., the record output of 1959; of these coins, 298,296,085 were struck for the United Kingdom and 538,041,671 for overseas.

The overseas coinage represented 64 per cent. of the year's output and comprised 77 different denominations for 25 Commonwealth and foreign countries including Burma, Ceylon, Dominica, East Africa, Eire, Fiji, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Muscat, New Zealand, Nigeria, Uruguay and Vietnam.

Changes in Mail and Telegraph Rates to South Africa and Telegrams to Burma, Israel and Jordan

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE have announced that as from June 1, the special reduced surface postage rates for letters and postcards posted in the United Kingdom to Commonwealth countries will cease to apply to mail sent to the Republic of South Africa and to South West Africa. The normal foreign rates for countries outside the British Commonwealth will apply instead (see last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, page 1229).

Letters will cost 6d. for the first ounce and 4d. for each additional ounce, single postcards 4d. and reply-paid 8d. Postage rates for air mail correspondence and surface and air parcels will not be affected. The limits of weight and size for letter mail to these countries will at the same time be changed from the special limits in force to Commonwealth destinations to the normal limits applicable to correspondence addressed to countries outside the British Commonwealth. Commonwealth reply coupons are no longer exchangeable in the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa. Mail addressed to Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland will not be affected.

Telegraphs

The special Commonwealth concessionary rates for telegrams will no longer apply to South Africa and South West Africa, from June 1. New charges will also apply to Burma, Israel and Jordan, which have until now had Commonwealth rates.

The existing rates for ordinary telegrams to South Africa, South West Africa, Israel and Jordan are not concessionary; and these rates will therefore remain as they are. In the case of Burma, however, the rates are concessionary and the charge for ordinary telegrams to that country will be increased to 2s. 2d. a word and the charge for letter telegrams to 1s. 1d. a word.

The charge for ordinary press telegrams will be 4½d. per word to South Africa, South West Africa, Israel and Jordan, and 6d. a word to Burma. For urgent press telegrams the charges will be the same as for ordinary telegrams. Where phototelegraph services are available, they too will be subject to certain increases in charge according to the size of picture to be transmitted. At the same time the Commonwealth Social telegram facility will be withdrawn in the services to South Africa, South West Africa, Burma and Jordan.

Exempted Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING amendments were made during May to the list of Exempted Dealers in Securities under Section 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

Delete:	Helbert, Wagg & Co. Ltd, 41, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.
Delete:	*Ullmann & Co.*, Heinz Joseph Isner Reginald Jack Seligman Max Ullmann Ullmanns Continuation Ltd 85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3
Insert:	Ullmann & Co. Ltd, 85, Gracechurch Street London, E.C.3

Change of Name

Delete:	Canadian Bank of Commerce, The
Insert:	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, The
Delete:	Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd, The
Insert:	Standard Bank Ltd, The

European Industrial Trucks Federation Meeting

THE 18TH MEETING of the Federation Europeenne de la Manutention – Section IV – Industrial Trucks was held recently in London, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hooghiemstra of Holland. Some 50 Delegates attended from nine Western European countries, British truck manufacturers being well represented. Two representatives from the Industrial Truck Association of America also attended as observers. Further agreement was reached on standardization of tyres, nominal truck capacity ratings and controls. The next meeting of the Section will be held in Venice from October 15, to 18. 1962, during the Ninth Congress of the Federation.

Marking of Imported Watch Straps

THE STANDING COMMITTEE (General Merchandise), set up under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, will hold a public inquiry at the Board of Trade offices, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, on July 24, 1962, beginning at 10.30 a.m. (and if necessary on July 25, 1962), to consider an application to vary the marking requirements for imported watch straps.

Notices announcing that the Board of Trade had referred this matter to the Standing Committee were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 27, 1961 (page 865) and April 20, 1962 (page 853).

Communications regarding the inquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Merchandise Marks Committee, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, extension 2264).

Ghana President to Open British Exhibition in Accra

DR. NKRUMAH, the President of Ghana, will open an exhibition in Accra on June 13 devoted to Britain's achievements in science. The exhibit, which has been prepared by the Central Office of Information for the Commonwealth Relations Office, will be on view in Accra for 15 days. Among the working displays will be a heart-lung machine, marine echo-sounding equipment, a model of a satellite-tracking station and a complete closed-circuit television studio.

Rubber Stockpile Disposals

THE AVERAGE market price of natural rubber in May was 23.68 pence a pound. So that not more than 1,000 tons could be sold in June. This has been sold for delivery as follows:

June	150 tons
July	345 tons
August	250 tons
Sept.	255 tons

18,510 tons of rubber are still held in the stockpile.

Gold and Convertible Currency Reserves in May

H.M. TREASURY announce that the gold and convertible currency reserves rose by £19 million to stand at £1,259 million on May 31, 1962.

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	27 April 1962
Board of Trade Departments . . .	30 Sept. 1960
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers . .	4 May 1962
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	14 July 1961
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	12 Jan. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K. . .	21 July 1961

Reprints of the 'Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work' which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 8, 1960, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 2d.).

Sales by Wholesale Textile Houses in April

SALES by wholesale textile houses declined seasonally in April and were 4 per cent. below the level of a year earlier. Sales in March had shown a decrease on a year earlier of 11 per cent., and taking March and April together (so as to include Easter in both years) the decrease was 8 per cent. as against 2 per cent. in January and February.

The value of stocks held by wholesale textile houses was 1 per cent. above the level of a year earlier.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by the Wholesale Textile Association Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Wholesale Textile Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 4444.)

Total Sales and Stocks

Index Numbers (average 1950 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1960 Year	106	+ 6	..	..
1961 Year	107	+ 1	..	..
1961 1st Quarter	101	+ 9	136	+ 7
2nd Quarter	100	— 4	129	+ 4
3rd Quarter	102	+ 3	146	+10
4th Quarter	125	— 2	115	+ 5
1962 1st Quarter	94	— 7	139	+ 3
1961 October	141	— 1	133	+11
November	128	— 1	129	+ 8
December	103	— 4	115	+ 5
1962 January	70	— 1	121	+ 1
February	91	— 4	137	— 1
March	122	—11	139	+ 3
April	98	— 4	132	+ 1

Analysis by Department

Percentage of Corresponding Values for 1961

	Sales (b)		Stocks (b)
	April	Jan.-April	At end of April
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	90·9	91·9	100·4
Women's coats, costumes, furs, and raincoats	82·3	85·0	101·3
Women's underwear	98·3	95·0	106·7
Women's hose and children's socks	102·8	96·9	130·8
Women's millinery	103·8	92·8	112·4
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	104·3	100·4	103·3
Children's wear	90·5	90·7	98·4
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	87·1	88·8	92·8
Gloves	110·0	97·8	78·2
Piece-goods and nets	83·3	86·6	100·8
Household textiles	96·2	98·2	97·2
Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware	96·4	94·4	90·1
Grand total (a)	95·9	94·1	101·1

Notes:
(a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
(b) Valued at cost.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, June 1, 1962

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Makers' Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (Minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Look At Life Series 13: *Chasing The Dragon*	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 27427	9	May 28
World Without Shame	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Mistral Films Ltd.	Br/E 27432	71	May 29
Pathe Pictorial Series 378-390: *Pathe Pictorial No.* 389	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27433	8	May 29
The Inspector	20th Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Red Lion Films Ltd. and Twentieth Century Fox Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27434	111	May 30
Pathe News 62-42	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 26993	7	May 31
Pathe News 62-43	" " "	" " "	Br/E 26994	7	May 31
Movietone News 1720A	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26941	7	May 31
Movietone News 1721	" " "	" " "	Br/E 26942	8	May 31
Mining Review No. 10 15th Year	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board	Br/E 27435	9	May 31
		FOREIGN			
El Cid	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Bronston Distributors ,N.V.	F 27428	179	May 29
Jules Et Jim	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Societe Sedif	F 27429	106	May 29
Violent Ecstasy	" " "	Paris Inter Production	F 27430	84	May 29
Mainly For Men	S.F. (Film) Distributors Ltd.	Euro Film Export	F 27431	83	May 29
The Snobs	Sebricon Productions Ltd.	Balzac Films	F 27436	90	June 1

The Board of Trade have corrected the Register in respect of the film 'The Rainbow Game' (F 25552). The correct title is 'Love Me As Long As You Like.'
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

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Retail Sales Steady Again in April

FINAL ESTIMATES FOR April confirm the provisional indications that the value of retail sales continued at about the same level as during the earlier months of this year. The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales was about half a point higher than in March but in whole number terms it was 118, the level from which it has hardly deviated since December last year. The difficulty of allowing adequately for the varying date of Easter introduces an additional measure of uncertainty in the March and April estimates but it seems clear, nevertheless – with March and April together showing a similar level to earlier months – that the underlying trend in the value of sales has been steady so far this year. The index of the volume of sales, seasonally adjusted, fell slightly in April to 110 compared with 111 in each of the earlier months of this year.

Compared with a year earlier sales in April, before seasonal adjustment, were 5 per cent. higher compared with no change in March, but Easter shopping was mainly in April this year and entirely in March last year. Taken together, March and April showed an increase of 2 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1961, compared with increases of 4 or 5 per cent. in previous months.

Retail Sales Seasonally Adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week.

(i) at current prices — 1957 = 100

	All kinds of shops	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (a)
1961 2nd Quarter	115	112	117	115	119	118
3rd Quarter	117	114	119	117	117	121
4th Quarter	116	116	116	118	102	121
1962 1st Quarter	117	116	119	117	115	122
1961 April	115	112	118	114	120	119
May	115	113	117	114	117	119
June	114	111	117	115	121	116
July	117	113	121	115	130	121
August	117	114	119	120	115	120
September	116	115	117	117	107	121
October	115	114	117	119	102	120
November	114	115	114	117	100	119
December	118	118	118	119	103	123
1962 January	117	115	119	117	113	122
February	118	117	120	118	114	123
March	118	117	119	116	117	121
April	118	118	118	115	117	121

(ii) at average 1957 prices

	All kinds of shops	Food shops	Non-food shops
1961 2nd Quarter	111	107	114
3rd Quarter	111	107	115
4th Quarter	111	110	111
1962 1st Quarter	111	109	113
1961 April	112	108	115
May	111	107	114
June	110	105	113
July	112	107	118
August	111	107	114
September	110	108	112
October	111	109	111
November	109	109	109
December	112	111	113
1962 January	111	108	113
February	111	108	113
March	111	109	112
April	110	108	112

(a) Including general department stores.

Clothing and Footwear

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by clothing and footwear shops, after falling from 118 to 116 in March fell another point to 115 in April. Easter particularly affects the sales of this type of shop and consequently the seasonally adjusted index in March and April is subject to rather more uncertainty than that for total sales; but as the index for the two months taken together was 115 compared with 117 or 118 in January, February and the final quarter of last year, it seems as if there has been some down turn in sales in the last two months. Each of the three types of shops in this group showed large increases on a year earlier in April compared with large decreases in March. Taking March and April together, however, to get rid of the effects of Easter, total trade and trade by footwear shops and women's wear shops, showed decreases on a year earlier compared with small

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

How Volume Changes Are Compiled

The current issue of 'Economic Trends', (H.M.S.O. price 5s.), contains an article contributed by the Board of Trade on estimating changes in the volume of retail trade. It describes the technical problems encountered in compiling the index numbers of the volume of retail sales, first published in September of last year. These new index numbers show directly changes in the volume of retail sales by eliminating the effect of price changes in the value series: they are, therefore, a guide to changes in the amount of goods which are being bought in retail shops.

(A brief description of the new volume series was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 10, 1961, page 961).

Analysis by Form of Organization

April – Index Numbers of Values of Sales per week and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier (*a*)

1957 = 100

	Total all retailers		Independent retailers		Multiple retailers		Co-operative societies	
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS	115	+ 5%	111	+ 4%	131	+ 11%	104	Nil%
FOOD SHOPS	118	+ 6	113	+ 5	145	+ 15	103	Nil
Grocers	118	+ 7	110	+ 5	153	+ 18	103	— 1
Butchers	108	+ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengrocers, fruiterers	126	+ 10	125	+ 10	151	+ 17	118	+ 7
Fishmongers, poulterers	121	+ 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread and flour confectioners	125	+ 10	127	+ 10	149	+ 15	98	+ 3
Off-licences	108	+ 11	97	+ 8	127	+ 16	..	..
Dairymen	122	+ 3	..	..	..	..	108	+ 1
Other food shops	114	+ 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
NON-FOOD SHOPS	113	+ 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and footwear shops	114	+ 8	106	+ 5	126	+ 12	103	+ 7
Footwear shops	122	+ 10	127	+ 7	123	+ 12	106	+ 5
Men's wear shops	115	+ 8	102	+ 6	133	+ 9	101	+ 10
Women's wear shops	111	+ 7	104	+ 4	125	+ 13	103	+ 7
of which:								
Women's, girls' and infants' wear specialist shops	..		108	+ 5	..		—	
Drapers and general outfitting shops	—		103	+ 4	..		—	
Large (c)	—		110	+ 2	—		—	
Medium (c)	—		99	+ 5	—		—	
Small (c)	—		100	+ 5	—		—	
Durable goods shops	105	— 3	101	— 4	112	Nil	109	— 3(*f*)
Furniture shops	111	+ 2	113	+ 1	105	+ 4	—	
Large (c)	—		115	— 5	—		—	
Medium and small (c)	—		113	+ 3	—		—	
Other durable goods shops	98	— 6	88	— 9 (e)	116	— 2*	—	
Radio and electrical goods shops	88	— 9	88	— 9	87	— 7	—	
Radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops								
Electricity showrooms	138	— 6	—		138	— 6	—	
Gas showrooms	N.A.		—		N.A.		—	
Miscellaneous non-food shops (b)	115	+ 4	..		..		..	
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	113	+ 5	112	+ 5	113	+ 6	—	
Booksellers, stationers	..		121	+ 4	..		—	
Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d)	114	+ 3	112	+ 3	117	+ 3	115	Nil
Jewellers	97	Nil	97	Nil	95	+ 1	—	
Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops	103	+ 2	..		..		—	
Ironmongers and hardware shops	115	Nil	114	Nil	126	Nil	—	(*f*)
General Department Stores	115	+ 5	—		—		—	

* Provisional.

Retail Sales (*Continued*)

Index Numbers of Values of Sales per Week, and Percentage Changes Compared with Year Earlier (*a*)

(i) Analysis by broad groups: value and volume

1957 = 100

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	All kinds of business (£7,637 m.)		Food shops (£3,619 m.)		Non-food shops									
					Total (£4,018 m.)		Clothing and footwear shops (£1,188 m.)		Durable goods shops (f) (£739 m.)		General department stores (£381 m.)		Miscellaneous non-food shops (b) (£1,710 m.)	
	Value	Volume*	Value	Volume*	Value	Volume*								
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	103	+3	101	+1	103	+3	100	Nil	103	+3	102	+2	100	Nil	105	+5	103	+3	104	+4
1959 Year	107	+4	105	+4	106	+3	101	+1	108	+5	109	+6	104	+4	118	+12	109	+5	107	+3
1960 Year	111	+4	108	+3	109	+3	105	+3	113	+4	112	+3	113	+8	112	—5	116	+7	113	+5
1961 Year	115	+4	111	+2	113	+4	107	+3	117	+4	113	+1	117	+3	112	Nil	122	+5	119	+5
1962 Year to date¶	110	+3	104	Nil	115	+5	107	+2	106	+1	101	—2	99	Nil	106	Nil	108	Nil	110	+3
1961 2nd Quarter	111	+2	107	+1	111	+3	105	+1	112	+2	109	Nil	115	Nil	106	+1	110	+3	112	+4
3rd Quarter	112	+5	107	+2	111	+4	105	+3	114	+5	109	+2	110	+2	111	+7	116	+5	116	+5
4th Quarter	132	+4	125	+2	122	+5	115	+4	140	+4	134	+1	143	+2	125	+2	156	+4	141	+6
1962 1st Quarter	108	+3	102	Nil	114	+5	106	+2	104	+1	99	—3	95	—3	106	+1	105	—1	109	+3
1962 January	110	+4	104	+2	112	+5	105	+3	108	+4	102	+1	103	+3	114	+2	128	+2	104	+6
February	106	+5	100	+2	114	+6	107	+3	99	+4	93	Nil	86	+1	103	+3	88	+1	108	+7
March	110	Nil	103	—4	115	+3	107	Nil	105	—4	100	—7	95	—10	103	—1	101	—5	114	—1
April	115	+5	108	+2	118	+6	109	+3	113	+4	107	+1	114	+8	105	—3	115	+5	115	+4

(ii) Analysis by kind of business: value only

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	Food shops										Clothing and footwear shops			
	Grocers (£2,048 m.)		Butchers (£519 m.)		Greengrocers, fruiterers (£272 m.)		Fishmongers, poulterers (£73 m.)		Bread and flour confectioners (£218 m.)		Off-licences (£112 m.)		Dairymen (£324 m.)		Other food shops (£53 m.)		Footwear shops (£187 m.)		Men's wear shops (£255 m.)		Women's wear shops (£746 m.)	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	103	+3	102	+2	104	+4	105	+5	104	+4	104	+3	102	+2	104	+4	102	+2	98	—2	101	+1
1959 Year	107	+4	102	Nil	104	Nil	107	+2	106	+3	107	+3	105	+3	109	+4	107	+6	103	+5	104	+3
1960 Year	110	+3	107	+5	103	—1	112	+4	111	+4	112	+5	109	+4	111	+2	118	+10	112	+9	112	+8
1961 Year	114	+4	108	+1	111	+7	115	+2	117	+5	121	+8	116	+7	110	Nil	122	+3	116	+3	116	+3
1962 Year to date¶	116	+6	109	+1	112	+5	115	+2	117	+6	104	+9	119	+4	112	+4	99	—2	105	+1	97	Nil
1961 2nd Quarter	111	+3	104	+2	121	Nil	113	Nil	115	+4	99	+8	118	+9	109	—1	125	—2	115	—1	113	+1
3rd Quarter	112	+4	103	—1	111	+14	114	+3	120	+6	102	+10	116	+8	107	—2	121	+2	109	+2	108	+2
4th Quarter	122	+5	116	Nil	107	+12	117	—1	124	+5	188	+7	119	+5	119	+2	143	+3	136	+3	146	+2
1962 1st Quarter	115	+5	110	+1	107	+3	114	—1	114	+4	103	+9	119	+5	112	+4	92	—6	101	—1	93	—3
1962 January	114	+6	112	+1	102	+7	113	+2	108	+3	105	+9	117	+4	111	+2	102	+5	118	+4	98	+2
February	115	+6	110	+3	106	+4	113	+1	113	+6	102	+9	120	+5	113	+7	82	+1	91	Nil	85	+1
March	116	+4	108	+1	113	Nil	114	—4	120	+3	102	+8	118	+4	113	+3	92	—19	97	—7	95	—9
April	118	+7	108	+1	126	+10	121	+10	125	+10	108	+11	122	+3	114	+5	122	+10	115	+8	111	+7

(Sales in 1957 £ million)	Durable goods shops (f)						Miscellaneous non-food shops					
		Other durable goods shops										
	Furniture shops (£324 m.)	Total (£352 m.)	Radio and electrical goods shops, Radio and cycle shops, perambulator shops (£290 m.)	Electricity showrooms (£33 m.)	Gas showrooms (£30 m.)		Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents (£699 m.)	Booksellers, stationers§ (£69 m.)	Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d) (£205 m.)	Jewellers (£71 m.)	Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops (£63 m.)	Ironmongers and hardware shops (£184 m.)
		%		%		%		%		%		%
1958 Year	105	+5	104	+4	100	Nil	123	+23	122	+22	102	+2	106	+6	103	+3	102	+2	102	+2	104	+4
1959 Year	116	+10	118	+14	108	+8	177	+44	157	+29	102	Nil	109	+3	109	+6	109	+8	106	+4	106	+2
1960 Year	112	—3	109	—8	99	—8	158	—11	148	—6	106	+4	117	+8	115	+5	118	+8	114	+7	108	+2
1961 Year	115	+2	107	—1	97	—2	159	+1	150	+2	111	+5	123	+5	124	+7	124	+5	119	+5	111	+4
1962 Year to date¶	109	+1	103	—1	92	—3	141	—3	N.A.		111	+5	122	+4	111	+4	97	+1	88	Nil	109	+2
1961 2nd Quarter	110	+1	101	Nil	90	+1	158	—5	148	+6	105	+3	113	+8	116	+6	101	+4	102	+4	110	+2
3rd Quarter	115	+7	104	+8	92	+5	167	+16	152	+17	110	+4	118	+3	125	+7	125	+4	123	+5	110	+5
4th Quarter	127	+5	121	—1	113	—3	167	+2	154	+7	124	+6	145	+4	149	+7	175	+4	167	+3	121	+5
1962 1st Quarter	108	+1	104	+1	93	Nil	142	—2	164	+11	110	+4	122	+4	110	+5	97	+1	83	—1	108	+3
1962 January	119	+2	110	+2	104	+2	132	—3	143	+14	109	+7	118	+5	110	+7	87	+1	82	+1	107	+5
February	103	+6	102	Nil	92	Nil	145	—1	158	+5	112	+8	120	+5	106	+4	97	+4	83	+2	105	+5
March	103	—2	101	Nil	87	—3	147	—3	186	+14	110	Nil	127	+3	114	+4	104	—1	85	—5	110	—1
April	111	+2	98	—6	88	—9	138	—6	N.A.		113	+5	121	+4	114	+3	97	Nil	103	+2	115	Nil

§ Independent retailers only. * At average 1957 prices.
¶ January to April.

increases in earlier months of this year. Men's wear shops showed no change, the same as in February. Prices of clothing and footwear were rather more than 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier in April compared with about 1½ per cent. in recent months.

Durable goods shops

Sales by durable goods shops, seasonally adjusted, remained at the same level as in March when the index was 117, a little higher than the earlier months of this year. Sales by durable goods shops in total

Retail Sales (*Continued*)

were 3 per cent. lower than a year earlier compared with a fall of 1 per cent. in March. Furniture shops showed a small increase compared with a small decrease in March, but other durable goods shops showed a decrease of 6 per cent. compared with no change in March. Prices of durable goods were about 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier in April compared with about 3 per cent. in March.

Other non-food shops

The seasonally adjusted index for this miscellaneous group of shops was 121 in April, the same as in March, compared with 122 or 123 during the three earlier months. A feature of this group has been the smaller increase on a year earlier in March and April compared with earlier months in sales by the confectionery, tobacconist and newsagent kind of business, a reflection no doubt of the intensified concern recently of the association of cigarette smoking and lung cancer. During March and April taken together the increase on a year earlier by this kind of business, over half of whose sales are accounted for by cigarettes and tobacco, was 2 per cent compared with increases of 6 to 8 per cent in the months from October to February.

Food shops

The index of the value of sales by food shops, seasonally adjusted was 118 in April compared with 117 in March but, because of higher prices, particularly of fresh vegetables and fruit, the volume index fell from 109 to 108. Most types of shops did better in April, compared with a year earlier, than they did in March, but this was partly due to the effect of the position of Easter in the two years. The 10 per cent. increase over a year earlier in sales by greengrocers compared with no change in March was partly due to higher prices.

Notes

Kind of Business Statistics

(i) These statistics are based on returns from independent retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with one to nine branches), multiple retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with 10 or more branches), retail co-operative societies and general department stores.

(ii) For independent retailers, multiple retailers and general department stores the figures are based on the total sales, of all types of goods, by each shop and therefore represent the trend of sales in specified kinds of business. Co-operative societies report their sales on a departmental basis and a department's sales are assigned to the most closely corresponding kind of business heading. A single figure is returned for the departments selling durable goods and ironmongery and hardware and this figure is included in the total for durable goods shops.

(iii) Multiple retailers and co-operative societies report sales for all branches open in the sales period, so that, in respect of these two forms of organizations, the statistics take account of changes in the number of shops, e.g. the opening of new shops or the closing or disposal of existing shops. In the case of independent retailers and general department stores, however, sales are generally reported for individual establishments and no reliable measure of changes in the number of shops is available on the basis of which an adjustment might be made.

(iv) A description of the series, based on 1957 = 100, was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 10, 1961.

Footnotes to Tables

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by April 1962 sales was the four weeks from April 1 to April 28, the corresponding period in 1961 was from April 2 to April 29. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1957 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1957. Medium denotes shops with sales of £15,000 and under £100,000 in 1957. Small denotes shops with sales of under £15,000 in 1957.

(d) These index numbers do not allow for chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and electrical goods shops and radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops.

(f) See Note (ii) above.

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Hire Purchase Business Again Subdued in April

NEW CREDIT extended by hire purchase finance companies in April was about 25 per cent. less than a year ago and sales on hire purchase and other instalment credit terms by household goods shops were about 7 per cent. down. It is difficult to measure the effect of seasonal factors because of variations over the years arising from the moving date of Easter and from the Budget, but such allowances as can be made for seasonal influences suggest that April showed no improvement compared with the rather subdued March results. Total debt outstanding fell by £5 million to £883 million.

Household Goods Shops

Sales on instalment credit terms by household goods shops as a whole were some 7 per cent. lower in April against a year earlier, compared with a fall of about 5 per cent. in March and virtually no change in the two preceding months. Among the main sub-divisions, credit sales by furniture and furnishings shops were only slightly lower than a year ago, while those of the hardware, radio and electrical, etc., group showed a fall of about one-tenth. Instalment debt outstanding to household goods shops as a whole declined moderately again to £293 at the end of April.

Finance Houses

The fall of 25 per cent. in new finance house business compared with April last year repeated a similar fall for March – 29 per cent. – and was shared by all the main types of goods. Credit for new private cars made a better showing than that for other types of vehicles, being rather less than one-fifth down, compared with falls of one quarter for used private cars, nearly 30 per cent. for commercial vehicles and about 50 per cent. for motor cycles. Instalments outstanding directly to finance houses totalled £590 million at the end of the month, £2 million less than a month earlier. Sums owed by retailers under block discounting arrangements were virtually unchanged at £59 million.

Debt

Table 1 – Estimates of Hire-Purchase and Other Credit Instalments Outstanding

END OF PERIOD — £ million

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Owed directly to household goods shops	1960	330	333	336	338	338	335	331	327	324	322	322	325
	1961	321	315	312	308	306	306	306	305	303	303	303	309
	1962	304	301	296	293								
Owed directly to finance houses	1960	534	547	573	599	614	621	630	633	628	623	620	610
	1961	607	607	622	631	643	651	662	660	650	639	628	618
	1962	606	598	592	590								
Total of above	1960	864	880	909	937	952	956	961	960	952	945	942	935
	1961	928	922	934	939	949	957	968	965	953	942	931	927
	1962	910	899	888	883								

Table 2 – Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Extended and Repaid

£ million

Period	All Transactions					Estimated Consumer Transactions				
	New Credit Extended			Repayments	Change in Debt	New credit extended	Cash Outlay			Change in Debt
	For Household goods	For other durable goods	Total				Deposits	Repayments	Total	
1958	289	363	652	544	+108	531	164	431	595	+100
1959	410	523	933	640	+293	760	96	518	614	+242
1960	310	519	829	743	+ 86	638	112	611	723	+ 27
1961	290	515	805	813	— 8	609	123	626	749	— 17
1959 1st Quarter	89	118	207	151	+ 56	167	21	123	144	+ 44
2nd Quarter	98	152	250	159	+ 91	202	27	130	157	+ 72
3rd Quarter	103	132	235	158	+ 77	194	25	128	153	+ 66
4th Quarter	120	121	241	172	+ 69	197	23	137	160	+ 60
1960 1st Quarter	90	152	242	182	+ 60	190	26	147	173	+ 43
2nd Quarter	75	156	231	184	+ 47	176	32	153	185	+ 23
3rd Quarter	66	117	183	187	— 4	140	28	153	181	— 13
4th Quarter	79	94	173	190	— 17	132	26	158	184	— 26
1961 1st Quarter	65	136	201	202	— 1	150	31	163	194	— 13
2nd Quarter	71	164	235	212	+ 23	175	36	163	199	+ 12
3rd Quarter	74	126	200	204	— 4	152	31	150	181	+ 2
4th Quarter	80	89	169	195	— 26	132	25	150	175	— 18
1962 1st Quarter	64	104	168	207	— 39	125	..	166	..	— 41

Notes on the Statistics

The statistics in this article are derived from monthly returns made to the Board of Trade by two types of contributor – household goods shops and finance houses. The household goods shops give the value of the goods sold on credit, which includes the initial deposits or down payments as well as the credit extended (i.e., the balance of the cash price together with the credit charges), during the period. From these figures the index numbers of credit sales per week given in Table 3 are derived. These figures include all household goods sold on credit by the retailers concerned, whether they themselves finance the credit extended or whether this is financed by another organization, for example a finance house. The contributors comprise electricity and gas showrooms, co-operative societies, department stores and multiple and independent retailers. Clothing shops, mail order houses and credit traders calling on customers for orders are not included.

(*Continued on next page*)

H.P. Business (*Continued*)

New Business of Household Goods Shops

Table 3 – Index Numbers of Value of Goods Sold on Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit per Week

Average of 1957 = 100

		Year	Jan.	Feb.	March (a)	April	May	June (a)	July	Aug.	Sept. (a)	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (a)
Furniture and Furnishing Shops	Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies)	1960	122	113	111	121	102	90	101	92	102	112	120	124
		1961	97	90	98	102	104	104	121	102	106	117	126	132
		1962	98	96	94	100								
	of which: Multiple retailers (b)	1960	138	125	116	134	107	94	101	91	99	111	119	125
		1961	98	95	99	106	108	114	125	106	110	121	131	138
		1962	103	100	94	102								
	Independent retailers	1960	107	102	103	110	93	83	100	89	99	110	114	120
		1961	94	83	92	95	95	92	109	94	99	109	115	122
		1962	89	90	89	93								
Hardware, Radio, Electrical Goods, Cycle and Perambulator Shops	Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies, gas and electricity showrooms)	1960	126	130	126	124	105	96	92	90	98	109	108	114
		1961	92	96	97	99	104	104	125	96	99	105	105	113
		1962	89	89	*93	88								
	of which (multiple and independent): Radio and electrical goods shops	1960	105	97	83	87	62	57	58	59	66	78	76	82
		1961	66	61	56	62	64	63	77	56	60	69	69	75
		1962	60	53	*50	50								
	Cycle shops, cycle and radio shops, perambulator shops	1960	116	121	117	134	110	103	110	103	109	107	105	158
		1961	100	96	101	118	119	115	139	118	110	116	112	175
		1962	106	102	106	117								
Department Stores: Household goods department		1960	140	116	120	140	121	101	128	100	117	137	143	138
		1961	133	119	117	123	124	111	156	109	119	141	143	146
		1962	142	114	111	117								
Total, Household Goods Shops		1960	125	122	119	124	105	94	99	92	101	112	116	120
		1961	97	95	99	102	106	105	125	100	104	113	117	124
		1962	97	94	94	95								

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Multiple retailers are defined as those having ten or more branches.
* Revised figures

New Business of Finance Houses

Table 4 – Index Numbers of New Hire-Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Extended Direct to Hirers per Calendar Month

Monthly average of 1957 = 100

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private cars – new	1960	188	182	255	249	199	154	146	113	110	106	94	70
	1961	116	173	234	206	241	224	242	139	111	114	115	83
	1962	124	145	168	169								
Private cars – used	1960	160	191	250	240	178	155	150	149	129	121	113	92
	1961	131	179	204	183	218	201	195	143	110	118	108	79
	1962	96	121	134	138								
Commercial motor vehicles – new and used	1960	201	211	261	242	233	214	199	165	173	186	184	154
	1961	195	212	246	221	238	235	240	163	142	154	144	110
	1962	155	157	171	157								
Motor cycles, side-cars, power-assisted cycles – new and used	1960	100	133	225	244	208	164	148	144	118	97	82	59
	1961	71	108	171	160	184	161	160	135	85	73	59	37
	1962	43	64	78	82								
Caravans – new and used	1960	113	162	233	254	264	168	156	148	126	108	83	54
	1961	74	137	220	219	242	248	226	188	146	159	123	80
	1962	95	127	172	175								
Farm equipment and tractors	1960	108	131	159	157	176	173	162	151	122	153	163	94
	1961	128	123	195	195	195	217	201	169	132	150	128	79
	1962	93	105	143	110								
Industrial and building plant and equipment	1960	207	205	273	261	270	267	231	205	231	253	245	194
	1961	251	239	312	311	360	315	346	233	239	272	263	211
	1962	254	300	337	266								
Household goods (a)	1960	242	204	213	177	172	142	139	137	131	141	142	136
	1961	138	114	126	120	136	123	133	115	107	118	119	104
	1962	118	98	*90	88								
All goods (including goods not shown above)	1960	180	188	244	232	201	170	169	151	139	138	132	110
	1961	144	168	207	190	220	204	207	150	123	131	125	96
	1962	121	133	*147	142								

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor-cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.
* Revised figures

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H.P. Business (*Continued*)

The contributing finance houses, on the other hand, send in figures of the value of new credit extended during the month. Down payments on the articles are not included. These figures form the basis of Table 4. In so far as goods sold by the household goods shops, whose credit sales comprise Table 3, are financed by direct agreements made between a finance house and the buyer, the new credit extended would also figure in Table 4, as well as being part of the value of sales covered by Table 3.

Both types of contributor also return monthly totals of instalments outstanding to them at the end of each period. These figures are brought together in Table 1. The estimates of debt owed direct to household goods shops relate to agreements entered into between customers and retailers. These estimates include the amounts outstanding on agreements which are subsequently discounted by finance houses. The debt outstanding on agreements made direct between finance houses and retail customers is, however, excluded from the debt owed to shops and included in the total of instalments owed to finance houses. This total does not include the amounts which have been discounted with finance houses. Included with finance houses are some manufacturers who finance credit sales of their own products.

Table 2 gives total credit transactions of finance houses and household goods shops combined together with estimates for transactions of consumers (as distinct from business users of instalment credit). For further details see Economic Trends No. 95, September 1961 (published by H.M. Stationery Office, 3s.)

Tables 1, 3, and 4 are based upon estimates derived from the Census of Distribution for 1957.

The estimate in £'s million of goods sold on hire-purchase and other instalment credit during 1957, on which Table 3 is based, are: furniture and furnishings shops, 138·32; of which multiple retailers, 58·76 and independent retailers, 59·80; hardware, radio and electrical goods shops, electricity and gas showrooms, cycle and perambulator shops, 153·92; of which radio and electrical goods shops 81·12 and cycle shops, etc., 17·68; department stores (household goods departments), 22·36. Total, household goods shops, 314·60.

The estimates in £'s million of the amount of new hire-purchase and other instalment credit extended in 1957 by finance houses, on which Table 4 is based, are: private cars (new), 55·96 and (used), 122·36; commercial motor vehicles, 46·25; motor cycles, etc., 32·33; caravans, 7·03; farm equipment and tractors, 7·53; industrial and building plant and equipment, 17·02; household goods (including pedal cycles), 49·01; and all goods, 350·57.

Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the under-mentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

NUMBER	GRANTEE	SUBJECT-MATTER
	May 17, 1962	
776,016	Wender, E. J.	Improvements relating to processing, for example, dry-developing apparatus.
828,531	Wender, E. J.	Photographic printing apparatus.
828,532	Wender, E. J.	Improved electrical timing device.
884,510	Peglers Ltd.	Fluid control tap.
	May 21, 1962	
765,930	Montecatini Societa Generale per l'Industria Mineraria de Chimica.	Non-metallic fuses.
765,931	Montecatini Societa Generale per l'Industria Mineraria de Chimica.	Gas-filled ampoules for fuses for non-metallic landmines and method for making such ampoules.
882,558	Chemische Werke Witten G.m.b.H.	Production of fats.
883,459	Peglers Ltd.	Fluid control tap.
	May 24, 1962	
777,160	Germek, J.	Chill moulds and means for the operation thereof.
779,797	Germek, J.	Multiple-part cast articles and mould for the casting thereof.
824,623	Egyesult Gyogyszer es Tapszergyar.	The partial hydrolysis of 3-6β-diacycloxy tropanes.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT
Comptroller-General

The Patent Office

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Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament

Tuesday May 29

Molony Committee Report

Lord Waldegrave replied to a question about the date of publication of the report of the Molony Committee. He said this was a long Report, and printing would inevitably take some time. The President of the Board of Trade was anxious to see it published quickly if possible before the summer recess, but he could not yet make a close enough forecast of the date to offer any firm promise.

Motor Industry Electrical Accessories Trade Report

Asked when he expected the report from the Monopolies Commission on their investigation into the motor industry electrical accessories trade, Mr. Niall Macpherson, the Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said that he understood that the Commission hoped to be able to submit it before the end of the year.

Wednesday May 30

Exports of Carpets

The President of the Board of Trade was asked what changes had taken place in the tariffs or quotas levied by Australia, India, New Zealand and Canada since 1950 on the export of British carpets; what was the value of carpets exported to Australia, New Zealand, Canada and West Germany for the years 1950, 1959, 1960, and 1961; and what the percentage change in the value of sales to each of these markets was between 1950 and 1961.

The information is published in *Hansard* of May 30 (columns 139 and 140).

Thursday May 31

Foreign Chemical Dumping

The President was asked if he would publish the data upon which the deputation from the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers asserted that foreign chemical dumping was harming and hampering the growth of British industry; and if he was proposing new anti-dumping legislation based on the Canadian system as requested by some members of the industry.

The President replied that the recent meeting between officials of the Board of Trade and representatives of the chemical industry was one of the frequent exchanges of views which are held with various industries about questions of the day. Dumping was one of the questions discussed. He was not at present considering any proposals for seeking amendment of the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act.

Engineering Orders

A member asked the President if he would investigate why engineering orders for the first quarter of 1962 were 13 per cent. less than in 1961; in view of the importance of engineering products to the United Kingdom export trade, what estimate he had made of the extent to which high prices were responsible; and what effect he estimated the present demand for higher wages and shorter hours would have on employment in the industry.

The President replied: 'The reasons why new engineering orders have fallen since 1961 are not in serious doubt and no special investigation is required. There has been little change in the price of our engineering goods since the first quarter of last year and I am satisfied that in general they are fully competitive. It is not possible to estimate the effect that higher wages and shorter hours would have on employment in the industry, but I am glad to have the opportunity to emphasize the crucial importance to the industry as well as in the national interest of keeping our exports competitive.'

Films Production

Asked what steps he proposed to take to encourage the production of second feature films, the President replied that shortly he proposed to raise by a quarter, the scale of payments from the British Film Fund to the producers of low cost films, but to retain the existing upper limit to the amount payable on the increased scale on each film.

Friday June 1

Cotton Re-Equipment Grants

Asked what was his latest estimate of the cost to the Exchequer of applications received to date for re-equipment grants under the terms of the Cotton Industry Act, 1959, the President said: 'I am informed that to date the Cotton Board have received applications covering expenditure, incured or proposed, to the amount of £50 m.; assuming all of these projects go ahead, the Government's contribution will be about £12.5 m.'

Monday June 4

Changes in H.P. Controls

Details of the relaxation of some hire-purchase controls, announced by the President in Parliament, are given on page 1270 of this week's issue.

Tuesday June 5

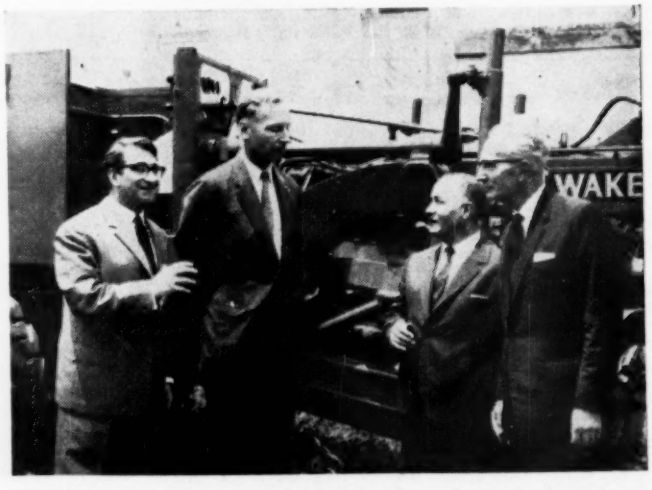
GATT Cotton Textiles Agreement

The President was asked how many countries had ratified the long-term agreement drawn up by the Cotton Textiles Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade last January; whether the percentage increases in quotas provided for in Annex A had yet been announced; and whether he would place a copy of these in the Library, together with a copy of the protocol dealing with the special position of the United Kingdom textile industry. Replying, the Minister of State said no country had yet accepted the arrangement which was not due to come into effect until October 1, 1962. Quota increases were due to be announced on acceptance. 'I am placing in the Libary copies of a statement about the agreed procedure under which the United Kingdom will be able to make a reservation with regard to certain provisions of the arrangement.'

Prospective Jobs in North-east

IN REPLY to a number of questions from individual members, Mr. Niall Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, gave a list of the number of jobs in prospect for males, females and juveniles in employment exchange areas in Northumberland, Durham (including Tees-side) and Workington. (Details are given in *Hansard* of June 5.)

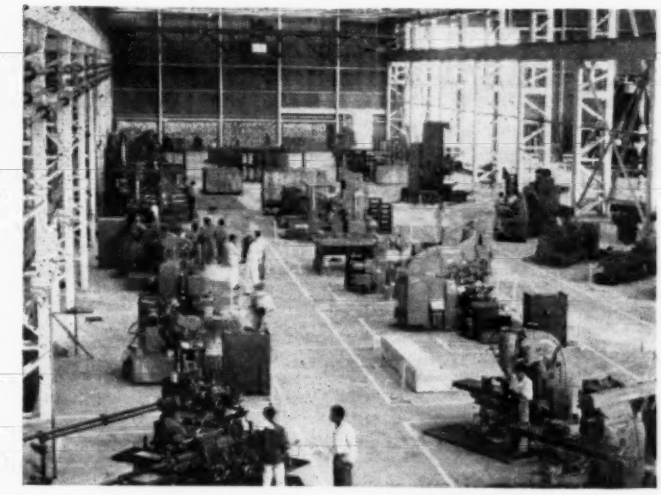
Equipment for Argentina



Seen at a brief ceremony which took place in Buenos Aires involving the handing over to the Governor of Neuquen Province of a number of Wakefield graders and International Harvester tractors are *left to right:* Sr. J. Stern of Mercator S.A.; Mr. J. Chadwick, H.M. Minister (Economic); The Governor of the Province of Neuquen; Mr. Pearson of Construction Machinery Ltd. (manufacturers of Wakefield graders).

Recent Export Achievements

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page.



A general view of machine shops in the new engineering works at Durgapur, West Bengal, which has been built by A.V.B. Ltd., a consortium of Associated Cement Companies of India, Vickers Ltd., and Babcock & Wilcox Ltd. This Indo-British scheme is under the chairmanship of Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau. The plant will produce cement making machinery, steam raising plant, heat exchangers and pressure vessels.

Gasholders for Hong Kong

The Hong Kong and China Gas Company of Hong Kong have ordered a Wiggins dry seal gasholder from The Power-Gas Corporation Ltd., of Stockton-on-Tees (member of the Davy-Ashmore Group). This brings the total of orders won by Power-Gas for this particular type of gasholder up to one hundred since they first began to manufacture them in 1950.

Power Station Equipment for Hong Kong

A.E.I. Ltd. have received an order from the China Light and Power Co for a 60 MW. turbine generator with condensing plant, de-aerator and auxiliaries for the Hok-Un power station in Hong Kong.

Radio Links for Australia

G.E.C. are to provide radio equipment for two S.H.F. radio relay systems for the Australian Post Office, one between Sydney and Orange and the other between Brisbane and Mount Matheson.

Bus Fleet for Durban

Durban Corporation has ordered a £70,000 fleet of single-deck buses from Leyland Motors' subsidiary company in South Africa, Leyland Albion (Africa) Ltd.

Buses for Sierra Leone

A new fleet of British single- and double-decker buses will soon be operating with Sierra Leone Government Road Transport, as a result of a £50,000 contract placed with Leyland Motors Ltd., by the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations.

Ventilation Equipment for Roumania

Colt Ventilation Ltd. have recently received a £40,000 contract from Roumania for the ventilation of a bath and radiator foundry. Installation work is already in progress and the second part of the contract, which is for heating units, will start during December.

Asphalt Plant for Argentine

Frederick Parker Ltd., of Leicester, announce that so high is the moisture content of tosca, an aggregate being used by an Argentine road construction firm that two dryers have been supplied with an asphalt plant built by them.

Overseas Orders for Industrial Glassware

QVF Ltd., of Stoke-on-Trent, have received their first order for industrial glassware from Guatemala. The Central Institute of Technological Research have ordered two distillation units and a Soxhlet extractor, worth £1,000 in all. The firm have also obtained their first order from Japan for glass pipeline and fittings for delivery to the Osaka Soda Co. Ltd., and a £9,000 order from the Zambeletti Co. of Varese Italy, for eight complete reaction and distillation units, with three glass pumps.

Radar System for Yugoslavia

A complete airfield radar surveillance system (over ten tons of equipment) was recently despatched by express freight train for Yugoslavia from Harlow, Essex. Its destination was the new airport at Belgrade and the equipment, known as CR.787, was made by Cossor Radar and Electronics Ltd. of Harlow.

Draglines and Cranes for East Pakistan

Newton, Chambers & Co. Ltd, of Sheffield, announce that an order from the East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority for fifteen crawler-mounted draglines and three truck-mounted cranes, which has been received by NCK-Rapier Ltd., is valued at over £260,000. The machines are being purchased through a British loan to the East Pakistan Government.

Heavy Recovery Vehicles for Ghana

A.E.C. Ltd., of Southall, report that four highly-specialized heavy recovery vehicles based on A.E.C. 'Militant' chassis have been ordered through the Crown Agents by the Government of Ghana. These three-axle drive vehicles have been designed to recover all types of military and other vehicles over the worst possible terrain.

Coach Chassis for Irish Republic

Leyland Motors Ltd. announce that the latest in a long series of repeat orders received by them from Coras Iompair Eireann, the Irish State transport organization, is a contract for a fleet of 90 Leopard single-deck coach chassis. The vehicles will be delivered in completely knocked down condition to the C.I.E. workshops where they will be assembled and fitted with luxury bodywork.

Communications Equipment for Denmark

Kustrup Airport, Copenhagen, and other major airfields in Denmark, are to be equipped with British communications equipment. This is the result of a contract awarded to Cossor Communications Co. Ltd. through their Danish representative, Claus Kettel Ingeniorfirma, by the Danish Civil Aviation Administration.

Epicyclic Gears for Poland

W. H. Allen, Sons & Co. Ltd., of Bedford, have received an order for the supply of three Allen-Stoekicht epicyclic gears for use on an axial flow, multi-stage compressor in Tarnow, Poland.

Drink Dispensers for Holland

The Export department of the Non-Drip Measure Co. of Croydon (subsidiary of Gaskell & Chambers Ltd.) have recently received an order from Holland for 500 of their coin operated Whircool refrigerated drink dispensers.

Industrial Valves for Hungary and Roumania

The Newman Hender Group of companies is to supply all the major industrial valves for a new straw pulp mill now being built at Duna in Hungary. The order was placed by Lyddon & Co. Ltd. of the Parsons, Whittemore, Lyddon organization, said to be the world's largest suppliers of the complete range of pulp and paper making equipment. Newman Hender are also supplying, through Lyddon, valves for a new 160 ton-per-day Kraft pulp and paper mill at Suceava, Roumania, which is due for completion towards the end of 1962.

Steel Storage Bins for Saudi Arabia

Welwyn Metal Products Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, announce that they have received an order valued at over £15,000 from the Osama Trading Company of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, for the supply of steel storage bins for use by the Saudi Arabian Government.

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
June 13	3.325 acres of land including various workshops, garages and stores buildings	Royal Air Force Work Repair Depot, Ipworth, Lincs.	Shearmans, Scot Lane, Doncaster. (Tel.: Doncaster 4438.) Catalogues free.
June 21	Huts and buildings, Blister hangar, 72,000 gall. tank, 90,000 gall. tank.	Royal Air Force Station, North Pickenham	W. S. Hall & Palmer, Wymondham, Norfolk. (Tel.: Wymondham 3031/2.) Catalogues free.
June 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: Stockport 2252.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each, *Postal Orders only.*
July 4	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 27 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each, *Postal Orders only.*
July 10	Huts and buildings, fixtures and fittings	Royal Air Force Station, Old Catton	Thos. Wm. Gaze & Son, Crown Street, Diss, Norfolk. (Tel.: Diss 2291). Catalogues free.
July 19	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcester. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each, *Postal Orders only.*
July 25	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King's Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each, *Postal Orders only.*

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the Auctioneers.

Tenders invited for the purchase of a 200 kW. Bellis & Morcom diesel generating set and spares lying at Chilmark, Wilts., and electric winch, 5 ton complete with 250 ft. wire rope comprising 35 h.p. motor, starting gear, drum type roller, etc., lying at Kintore, Aberdeenshire. Apply within 7 days of the date of this notice to Air Ministry, C.19A, Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, for tender form.

Tenders invited for the purchase of some 8000 F.R. of c.i. pipes S.S.G. 4 in. dia. lying at Longbenton, Newcastle. Apply within seven days of the date of this notice to Air Ministry, C19a, Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, for tender form.

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
June 27	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including.	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)

Lathes; drilling and grinding machines; woodworking machines; Romney huts; storehouse trucks; gravity roller curves and straights; hydraulic and screw jacks; batteries; carburettors; tyres, tubes and wheels; windscreen wiper motors, engine assemblies; tyre pumps; greatcoats; drill blouses; footwear; canvas covers; furniture; stop watches; textiles; etc.

June 14, 15 & 18	Vehicles, machine tools and miscellaneous stores.	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Aryshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd (Dept. L), Bank Buildings. Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel.: Bridgeton 2447.)
July 12	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel.: 3081.)
July 17 18, 19 and 20	Vehicles, earthmoving and lifting equipment	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Notts. (Tel.: 54272.)

For each sale shown above obtain catalogue, available 14 days prior to date of sale, from the appropriate auctioneer price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only.*)

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).

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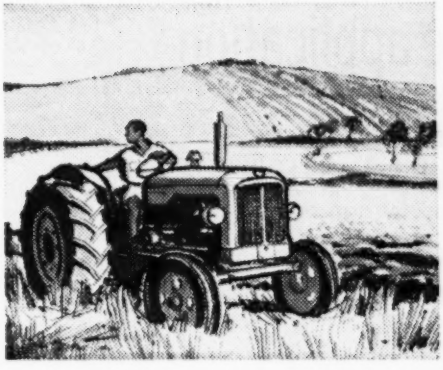

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Some are merchants; they may count their staff by thousands and their factories or mines by hundreds; or they may carry their complete stock-in-trade upon their heads. They all need working capital

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Some are just ordinary people; they want a safe place to keep their savings, they want current accounts and overdrafts: above all, they want advice and understanding

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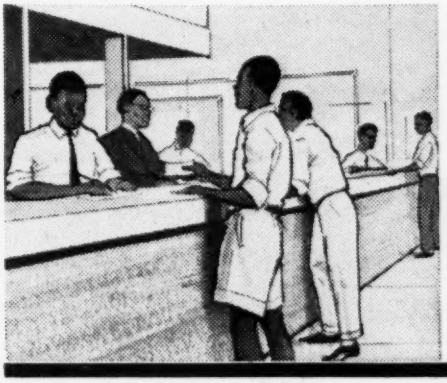

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POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, SINGAPORE
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BANDUNG MILL, DJAKATA, INDONESIA
FAIRAH BAY COLLEGE, SIERRA LEONE
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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	June 1.	Sept. 7.
United Kingdom	May 4.	Aug. 3.
Outside Europe	April 6.	July 6.

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation are not included in the list.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 1, May 4, and April 6, respectively.

EUROPE

Amendment:

We have been advised by the United Kingdom representatives of the Fair organizers that the 45th International Trade Fair will be held at Lyons from March 31-April 8, 1963, and not March 24-April 1, 1963, as previously shown in the issue dated May 18, 1962.

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions:

LONDON: LEATHERGOODS, LUGGAGE AND HANDBAG FAIR – February 11-15, 1963.

* At Mount Royal Hotel, London, W.1. Apply, National Leather Goods & Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 4444.)

LONDON: 3RD ENGINEERING MATERIALS AND DESIGN EXHIBITION – November 11-16, 1963.

* At Earls Court, London. Apply Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 9011.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

JOHANNESBURG: RAND EASTER SHOW – April 2-15, 1963.

* At Milner Park. Apply, Witwatersrand Agricultural Society, P.O. Box 4344, Johannesburg.

TOKYO: 5TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – April 16-May 6, 1963.

† Apply Tokyo International Trade Fair Management Office C.P.O. Box 1201, Tokyo, Japan.

6,708 Overseas Buyers Attended I.E.A. Exhibition

WHEN the International Instruments Electronics and Automation exhibition closed at Olympia on June 2, 91,748 visitors, of whom 6,708 were from overseas countries, had visited the exhibition. This is an increase over the last exhibition which was held in 1960 of 16,472 visitors. Total figures then were 75,276, of which 4,015 came from abroad.

Mr. L. A. Woodhead, chairman of the exhibition committee, in a statement following the show, said that exhibitors had reported a much larger proportion of overseas visitors than ever before and they had been more interested in buying than in the academic aspect of the equipment shown. Mr. Woodhead added that one firm had reported that they had received more than a thousand overseas visitors who were sufficiently interested to leave details of themselves, their companies and their requirements. 'I can say that without any doubt, this year's I.E.A. has been the best attended technical exhibition ever. The attendance figures themselves are significant, but when we consider the quality of the attendance, the industry can look upon the exhibition as an outstandingly successful occasion,' said Mr. Woodhead.

Much of the equipment at the exhibition was shown for the first time and showed that Britain was in a powerful position to sell automation to the world.

The next International Instruments Electronics and Automation Exhibition will be held at Olympia, London, from May 25 to 30, 1964.

Delegates to the Conference of European Organizations for Trade Promotion seen at Olympia, London, where they visited the Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibition. The Board of Trade were hosts to the fourth annual conference, which was held in London last week.

BRNO

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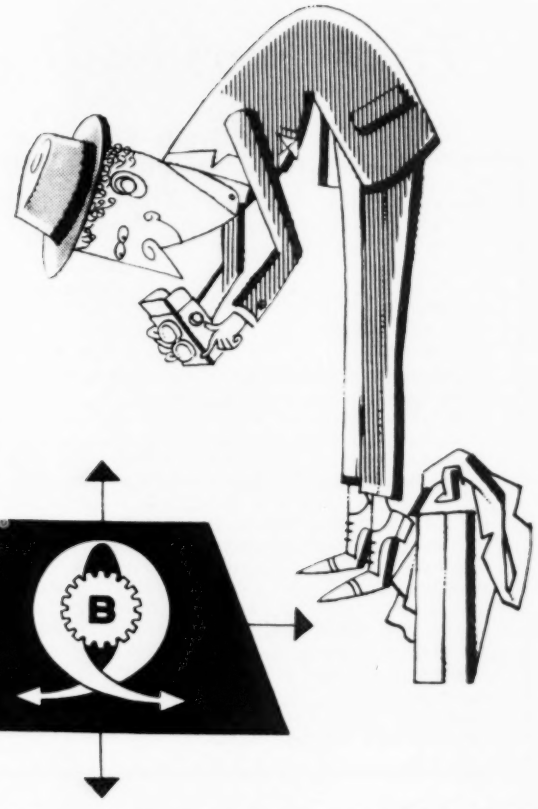

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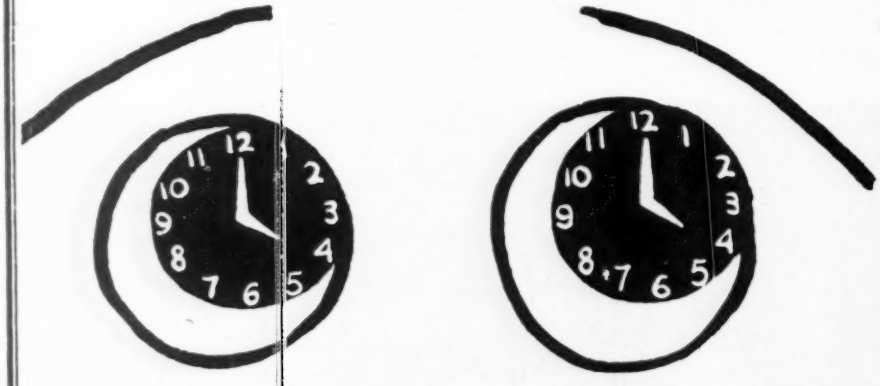

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MANCHESTER . . . . . 326 Chester Road, Manchester, 16. Tel: Trafford Park 2241.

Stockholm Fair – 'An Undoubted Success'

– Sir Norman Kipping

AT A PRESS conference in London on Monday, Sir Norman Kipping, Director-General of the Federation of British Industries, said: 'I can report to you that the British Trade Fair in Stockholm was an undoubted success.' Attendances at the Fair totalled 212,490, in addition to which there were 30,000 children.

The Swedish press had termed the Fair: 'The largest and most beautiful exhibition Stockholm has ever seen'; 'The British exhibition is a sign of how seriously Britain is taking the Swedish market'; and 'The British show how an exhibition should be organized and run.'

Sir Norman said that representatives from various countries in Scandinavia had remarked on the newness of products on the various stands at the exhibition. They had also commented on the genuineness of interest that Britain had in the Swedish market. The entire programme had an incalculable prestige value, and it contained much of interest throughout.

Commenting on orders received by the various exhibitors at the Fair, he revealed that several Swedish firms had placed contracts for equipment for steel, computers, the motor industry and plastics.

Highlights from some of the orders and inquiries:

The British Iron and Steel Federation and most individual steel producers were well satisfied. Many of them made several unexpected contacts and had been invited to send technical experts for discussion of new problems with their existing customers. The National Coal Board received many inquiries for coke and by-products from all four Nordic markets. They are so satisfied that they are considering moving their exhibit to Norway for display in the 'Gateway to Britain' week in Stavanger. Twelve hundred people an hour passed through their coal mine exhibit at peak periods.

Almost all the electronics firms were satisfied. Ferranti received an order from Ericssons for a £400,000 Orion computer for use in production control of telephone manufacture. Short Brothers had some fifty serious inquiries for their teaching computer. E.M.I. are confident of a large increase in sales of their calculating machine equipment. Solartron, who have already sold radio simulators to the Swedish Air Force, received two substantial contracts with Finnish companies. Rolls-Royce and Bristol Siddeley jet engines aroused great interest.

Although United Kingdom firms like Automotive Products, Smiths, and many others, have long-established connections for the supply of components to the Swedish motor industry, they regard their participation as well worthwhile as convincing their Swedish customers they are taking interest in the Swedish market. Some have opened up new contracts such as Smiths, who have done well in industrial instrumentation and watches and clocks, and Empire Rubber, who expect to double their business in rubber components, principally for the motor industry. I.C.I. had over a hundred inquiries on their metals side.

Shipbuilding Day attracted a large number of visitors, especially from Norway, and ship inquiries were received from both Sweden and Norway.

The combined stand by the British Plastics Federation resulted in an engineering firm selling all the plastics processing machinery on their stand. Plastics laminated rudder and stern tube bearings were ordered by a new shipyard customer, and an order for plastic bearings for pumps for domestic central heating is to be met at the rate of a thousand a week for nine months, but they hope the order will be extended.

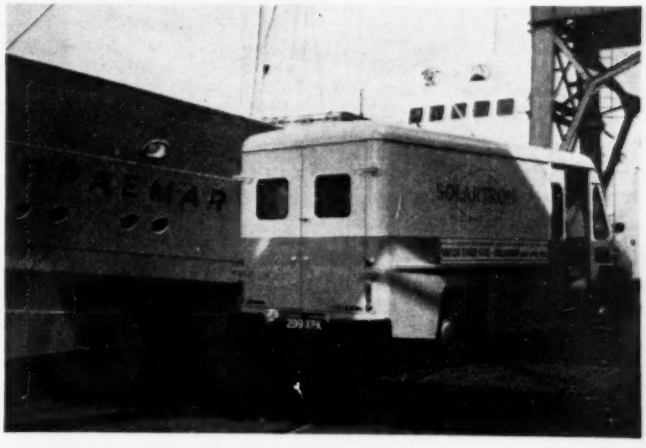
The British supermarket in the Exhibition served about 60,000 customers with cheeses, marmalades, teas, ice-cream, soups, chocolates and sweets, and even liver salts did well. Total sales exceeded £20,000.

The motor manufacturers were well satisfied. The Rootes Group announced orders for 1,660 vehicles worth £830,000 for Scandinavian dealers. Caravan orders taken at the Fair exceeded £150,000.

The Dowty Group, whose stand was visited by members of the Swedish Royal Family and by H.R.H. Princess Alexandra, report that special interest was shown in fuel systems, Dowmatic drive and hydraulic pumps for which many inquiries have been received. Valuable trade contacts, from which good business is confidently expected, have been established as a result of the Fair. Dowty have had a long and valuable export association with Sweden.

T.R.H. Princess Margretha and Princess Desiree, at the Spode stand with Mr. Spencer Copeland (second left), of W. T. Copeland & Sons Ltd., and Mr. W. P. N. Edwards, of British Overseas Fairs.

Mr. Lars Wickman, Nordisk Rotogravyr, Stockholm (first right), looking at new Bell & Howell projectors during a visit to The Rank Organisation's plant at Mitcheldean, Glos. At the Fair, a contract for 200 of these was placed.



A Solartron vehicle containing a fully transistorized six-target radar simulator which was demonstrated at the Fair, about to be loaded aboard at Newcastle. Ten have been sold to Sweden.

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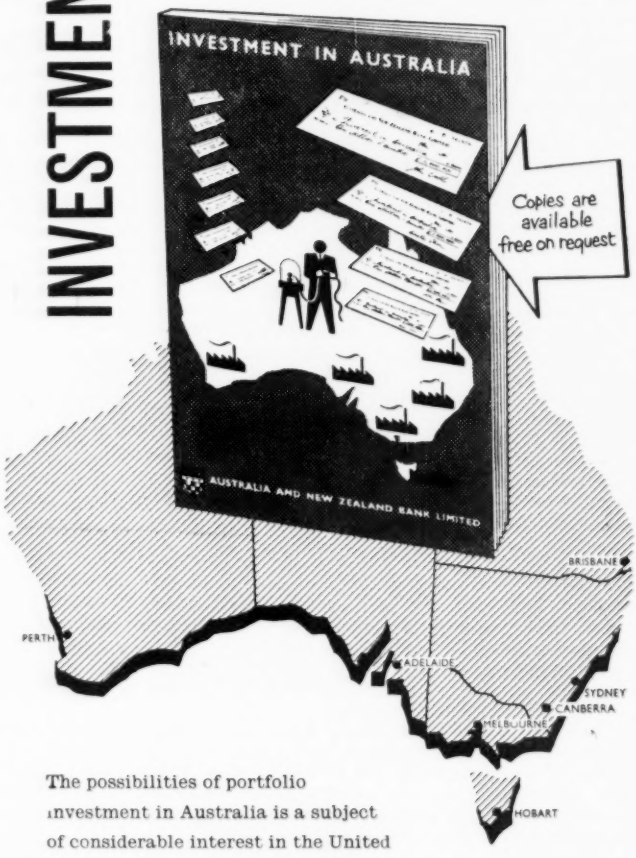

The possibilities of portfolio investment in Australia is a subject of considerable interest in the United Kingdom. To provide authoritative information A.N.Z. Bank has published a 68-page booklet "Investment in Australia" which deals in some detail with such matters as . . .

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Overseas Trade Section

Room for Improvement in Anglo-Italian Trade

IN HIS SPEECH to the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, at Milan on April 26, Mr. J. G. Ruffell, President of the Council, said that Italy had risen to fourth place in Europe as a customer of Britain.

'During 1961', Mr. Ruffell said, 'Italy again enjoyed a period of industrial expansion far in excess of any registered in comparable national economies elsewhere. The "Italian Miracle" of 1960 with its overall increase in productivity of 17 per cent. has subsided, no doubt, and figures now published in respect of 1961 claim an expansion of 13 per cent. This is still phenomenal and is still based on the same ingredients as before of underproduction, buoyant demand, adequate available credit, and above all, an abundant supply of labour with a taste for hard work, relatively unimpaired (thus far) by the niceties of trade unionism.

'Calls for new capital in both the public and private sectors were at record levels and there are few industrial giants not presently engaged on relatively vast expansion projects in almost all spheres of activity and investment. Combines like ENI, Edison, Montecantini, Fiat, Snia, Marzotto, Olivetti and so on, are gearing up fast not only to pursue traditional lines of activity, but also to expand into other, more diversified fields.'

This would have a dual effect on British industry, Mr. Ruffell continued. 'Firstly, British manufacturers have to face new and extremely virile sources of competition not only in their exports to the Italian market but throughout the world at large and even within the United Kingdom itself. These new sources of production are exploiting the most modern plant and machinery and relatively low-cost labour with a flair for design and hard work. The second effect is equally obvious. In order to keep apace, many British companies are forced into local capital investment – or into licensing and royalty arrangements – at a time when many adequate United Kingdom industrial installations are working below capacity. Thus British investment in Italy during 1961 encompassed industrial sectors such as motor cars and accessories, paper, packaging and metallurgical, textiles, etc., and this Chamber dealt with inquiries from others. It is, however, noteworthy that in all these sectors in Britain, with or without their varying shortages of labour, production capacity is hardly stretched to the limit. More than one, indeed, suffers already from over-capitalization.

'That is to say that in order to confront an expanding and more virile competition, British industry must divide like biological cells and compete against itself.'

Conventional Anglo-Italian trade had developed most satisfactorily during 1961, Mr. Ruffell said, 'You may recall that trade statistics for the previous year were greeted with mixed feelings. For the 21 per cent. increase in Britain's exports to Italy compared well with the overall rate of expansion in global exports of only 6 per cent., but was less favourable in the light of Italy's 44 per cent. increase in the rate of imports. The potential was less than half exploited, but thate, as I said, was one year ago. The record for 1961 was much happier. For Britain's exports to this market rose to £115 million – an increase of 30 per cent. – whereas Italy's rate of imports expanded overall by only 10 per cent. From less than half to three times more than the overall rise is encouraging. Indeed, Italy has now risen in importance to fourth place in Europe as a customer of Britain, behind only West Germany, Sweden and Holland.'

There was abundant room for further improvement. Italy still only imported about 5 per cent. of her import requirements from the United Kingdom as compared with the 17 per cent. from America, 16 per cent. from Germany and 9 per cent. from France. Whilst natural discrimination against British goods might grow until and unless Britain becomes a member of E.C.M. much might still be done meanwhile to improve the position of visible exports.

The Chamber was in constant and growing touch with British exports – real or potential – in a desire to leave absolutely no export opportunity unexploited. 'We saw more visitors, answered more queries, arranged more meetings, compiled more reports, wrote and received more letters than ever before in our history. Throughout it all, there ran one recurring incontrovertible fact. That apart from those large combines and trading companies which for scores of years have been the backbone of our overseas trade and who are, incidentally, amongst the world's most efficient of their kind, there is a distressingly large percentage of those 40,000 medium sized firms with 100 workers or more who view with indifference the potential of the Italian market.

Mr. Niall Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, and H. E. Sir Ashley Clarke, H.M. Ambassador to the Quirinale, entering the International Trade Centre at the recent Milan Fair.

'This is "foreign", untraditional territory with peculiar and rather exacting requirements about design and even delivery date – a market, in fact, whose inhabitants are not necessarily content to absorb the surpluses left over from home consumption.'

An affinity for the sterling area was understandable but Imperial preference should not go to our heads. Obviously, British goods which sell well in Australia will achieve pride of place in that market. Mr. Ruffell pointed out that many British manufacturers could with a little attention adapt their design or packages to Italian taste and sell the same basic Australian article in Italy. It would require a certain amount of eventually rewarding adaptability – we must try to reconcile what the Italians wish to buy from us with what we wish to sell to the Italians. It would mean some flexibility on the question of price, especially in regard to achieving that first sale. It would require a special effort in respect of delivery dates, and a measure of post sales service, whether in the form of spare parts at reasonable price, or advertising support direct to consumer. These were long-accepted tenets of salesmanship and there was no apparent reason why continental competitors should continue to be better than the British in their fulfilment.

As regards the second deficiency – knowing one's market – something in the direct and practical sense was happening, as a result of governmental initiative.

'Early in the year', Mr. Ruffell continued, 'we received in Italy the first fact-finding visit of representatives of the E.C.E. led by Mr. Morton Oliphant. The Council of the Chamber was delighted to help, and our visitors really did find out facts. What is more, on returning home they put their knowledge to very practical use. The end result is that the potential for British products in this market is becoming known more quickly to quite few more companies, whether individually or through their trade associations, than was previously the case. The E.C.E. Convention in Eastbourne last November was eminently successful in this regard. Our Secretary-General attended this, together with Mr. James of this Council, and we have since had many useful exchanges with United Kingdom firms on the basis of contacts then made.'

Trade and Financial Arrangements

United Kingdom and Cuba

ALL COMPANIES and individuals resident in Britain who are owed money by Cuban individuals, business houses or other bodies, should, as a matter of urgency, ensure that they have notified the Board of Trade of all such debts owing to them, payment of which is overdue. The following details should be provided as far as they are available:

(a) Date of transaction.
(b) Date payment due.
(c) Name and address of Cuban debtor.
(d) Name and address of representative in Cuba.
(e) Gross sum due *in United States dollars.*
(f) Cuban Bank or Cuban Government reference number (usually includes the letters 'SAC' or 'LO'.)

The information should be sent to:

Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 5150, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

2. The information now requested should cover not only sums owed for goods supplied to Cuba, but also sums due for services and other 'invisible' transactions. It should cover all monies owing and overdue as at May 31, 1962, irrespective of the date of the transaction from which the debt arose.

3. Many creditors in Britain have already supplied information to the Board of Trade, the British Embassy in Havana or the London Chamber of Commerce about sums owed to them from Cuba. This information, however, related only to debts for goods supplied (i.e., not services) and only to transactions up to November 1, 1960. There is no need for creditors to repeat such information already sent to any or all of the above offices. (If any creditors do repeat such items previously notified, these should be clearly indicated as already notified, to avoid confusion.)

United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa

THE COMMISSIONERS of Inland Revenue have announced that a Double Taxation Convention between the United Kindom and South Africa was signed in Cape Town on May 28.

The Convention, which is subject to ratification, replaces the agreement signed in 1946. It provides for the avoidance of double taxation of income and profits and is expressed to take effect in the United Kingdom for income tax from April 6, 1962 and for profits tax from January 1, 1962.

The full text will be published shortly by H.M. Stationery Office.

United Kingdom and Spain

DISCUSSIONS have recently taken place in Madrid between Spanish and British officials covering trade arrangements between the two countries for the year 1962.

It was agreed to revise the list of Spanish bilateral quotas for Britain to take account of measures introduced in Spain since the previous trade discussions in 1961 which have reduced the range of goods remaining to be imported under such quotas.

Federal Republic of Germany and Cameroon

FOLLOWING meetings in Bonn between delegations representing the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Cameroon, a trade agreement has been signed between the two countries. A list of goods which Cameroon hopes to export to Germany includes coffee, cotton, timber, vegetable oils and rubber.

Agreements have also been reached covering economic and technical co-operation, capital aid and capital promotion and it is expected that these will be signed shortly.

British Commercial Representation in the Republic of South Africa

THE FOLLOWING Press Notice was issued jointly by the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office on May 31, 1962:

> 'Following South Africa's departure from the Commonwealth the former British Trade Commissions in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban will be incorporated in Consulates-General. The change of title will take place officially on May 31 at the end of the "standstill" period. A new post has been opened at Port Elizabeth in the charge of a Consul.'

The following is a detailed list of the staff engaged in commercial work:

CAPE TOWN (Consulate-General): 11th and 12th Floors, African Life Centre, 2 St. Georges Street, P.O. Box No. 1346, Cape Town.
Consul General . Mr. F. C. Butler, C.B.E.
Consul (Commercial) . Mr. W. N. R. Maxwell.
Consul (Commercial) . Mr. T. W. Robinson.
Vice-Consul (Commercial) . Mr. R. W. Howell.
Vice-Consul (Commercial) . Mr. E. V. H. Cooper.

JOHANNESBURG (Consulate-General): 8th Floor, B.P. Building, Harrison, Kerk and Loveday Street, P.O. Box No. 10101, Johannesburg. (Telegraphic Address: BRITCONSUL, JOHANNESBURG).
Consul General . Mr. K. H. Huggins, C.M.G.
Consul (Commercial) . Mr. J. B. Whittington.
Vice-Consul (Commercial) . Mr. K. B. Gibson, M.B.E.
Vice-Consul (Commercial) . Mr. J. A. Watkinson.
Vice-Consul (Commercial) . Mr. K. H. Green.

DURBAN (Consulate-General): 7th Floor, Barclays Building, Corner Smith and Field Street, P.O. Box No. 845, Durban.
Consul General . Mr. A. J. Edden, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul (Commercial) . Mr. G. Rutherford.

PORT ELIZABETH: British Consulate, P.O. Box No. 48, Port Elizabeth.
Consul (also handling commercial work) . Mr. J. Isherwood, M.B.E.

WINDHOEK: British Trade Correspondent, P.O. Box No. 85 (for letters), 1664 (for magazines, circulars, trade literature, etc.), Windhoek.
British Trade Correspondent . Mr. M. A. Isaacson.

EAST LONDON: British Trade Correspondent, 15 Cairns Avenue, Bonnie Doon, East London.
British Trade Correspondent . Mr. C. P. Durkin.

PRETORIA (Embassy): British Embassy, (Commercial Department), 6 Hill Street, Pretoria.
Mr. D. A. Bryan, C.M.G., O.B.E., the Minister (Commercial) at the Embassy in Pretoria is assisted by the following staff:
First Secretary (Commercial) . Mr. S. J. Gross.
Second Secretary (Commercial) . Mr. M. F. Hodgkiss.
Second Secretary (Commercial): . Mr. N. W. Lomas.

British Trade Commission Office, Lahore

THE OFFICE address of the British Trade Commission at Lahore has been changed. The new address is: First Floor, Gardee Trust Building, Napier Road, Lahore, West Pakistan.

The postal address and the telegraphic address are unchanged.

Lighting Equipment

Three books of interest to the lighting equipment manufacturers have been published by the Illumination Engineering Society, 32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. They are: (i) The I.E.S. Code – Recommendations for Good Interior Lighting (price 12s. 6d.): (ii) I.E.S. Technical Report No. 2 – The Calculation of Coefficients of Utilization – The British Zonal Method (price 10s. 6d.), and (iii) I.E.S. Technical – The Lighting of Building Sites Report No. 3 and Works of Engineering Construction (price 7s. 6d.).

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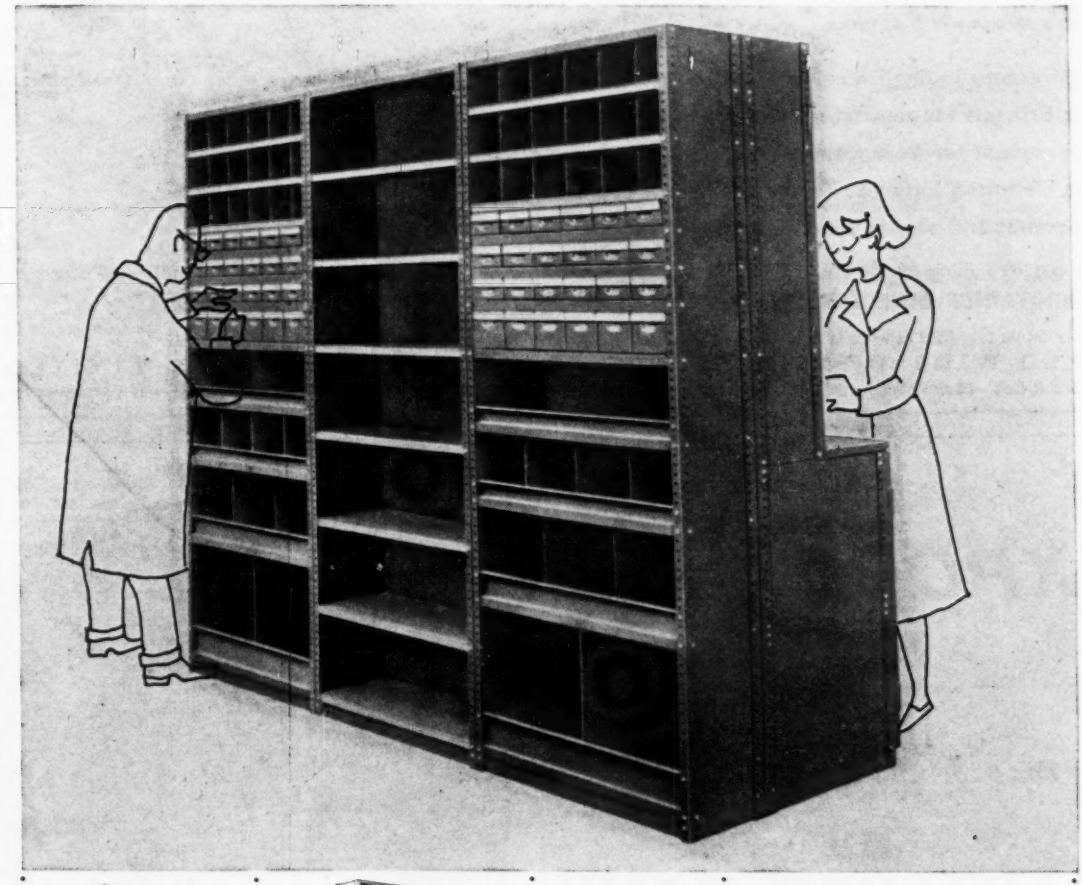

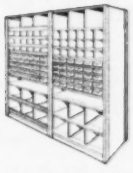

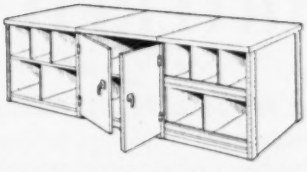

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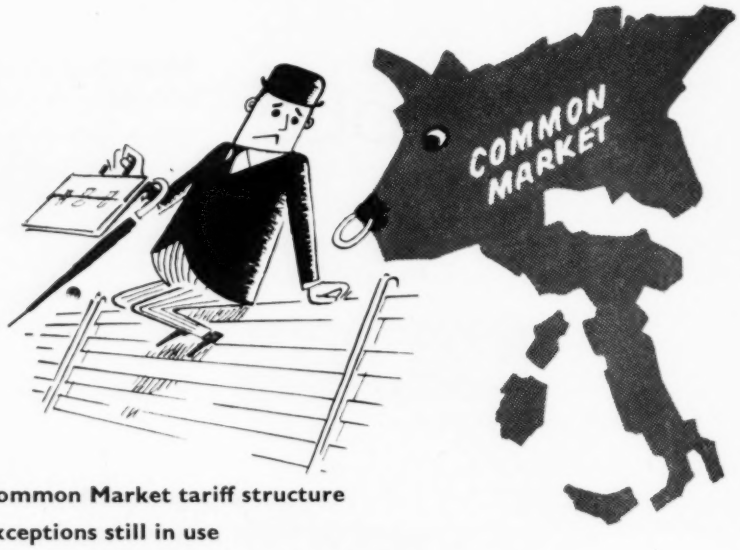

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778.) Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk**

General (Inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

ARGENTINA

Flota Argentina de Navagacion Fluvial:

Hooters and Sirens. July 6. E.S.B. 18385/62.*
Radio Electric Equipment. July 13. E.S.B. 18386/62.*
Cinematographic Equipment. July 16. E.S.B. 18390/62.*
Navigating Equipment. June 22. E.S.B. 18346/62.*
Emergency Compressor Equipment. July 2. E.S.B. 18384/62.*
Amplifying Equipment. July 20. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 18387/62.*
Gyroscopic Compass. August 3. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 18388/62.*
Turbo Chargers. July 10. E.S.B. 18389/62.*
Telephone Equipment; Revolution Indicating Equipment. July 27. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 18391/62.*
Refrigerators. August 6. Tender documents (In Spanish) available. E.S.B. 18392/62.*
Radar Equipment. August 13. Tender documents (In Spanish) available. E.S.B. 18393/62.*

AUSTRALIA

Transformers for Electric Supply Committee, Melbourne. July 25. E.S.B. 18137/62.*

Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board:

Weighing Equipment. July 19. E.S.B. 18160/62.*
Coining Presses and Marking Machines. July 12. E.S.B. 17665/62.*

Postmaster-General's Dept., Melbourne:

Telephone Equipment. July 31. E.S.B. 18161/62.*
Radio-Telephone Terminal Equipment. (Further Information). E.S.B. 15279/62.
Valve Parts and Air Connectors. June 26. E.S.B. 17332/62.*
Alternator Sets. (Further Information). E.S.B. 14391/62.*
Tools. (Further Information). E.S.B. 14944/62.*

BURMA

Director General, Posts and Telegraphs:

Positive Elements and Zinc. June 22. E.S.B. 18197/62.*
Telecommunication Equipment. June 18. E.S.B. 18151/62.*

Union of Burma Purchase Board:

Crow Bars. June 18. E.S.B. 17684/62.*
Cocks and Check Valves. June 18. E.S.B. 17685/62.*
Plaster of Paris; Bandages. June 18. E.S.B. 17686/62.*
Shovels. June 18. E.S.B. 17683/62.*
Augers, Eye. June 18. E.S.B. 17682/62.
Protective Clothing. June 18. E.S.B. 18153/62.*
Nuts and Bolts. June 25. E.S.B. 18301/62.*
Hose-Pipe. June 25. E.S.B. 18302/62.*
Flanges. June 25. E.S.B. 18303/62.*
Wire. June 25. E.S.B. 18304/62.*
Cordage Manilla. June 25. E.S.B. 18305/62.*
Welding Equipment. June 20. E.S.B. 18155/62.*
Electric Light Bulbs. June 20. E.S.B. 18157/62.*
Battery Materials. June 20. E.S.B. 18154/62.*
Batteries. June 18. E.S.B. 18156/62.*
Cable. June 18. E.S.B. 18152/62.*

CEYLON

X-Ray Apparatus for Ministry of Health. July 31. E.S.B. 18134/62.*
Fertilizers for Dept. of Agrarian Services, Colombo. August 3. E.S.B. 18133/62.*
Galatea for Government Stores Dept., Colombo. June 19. E.S.B. 18136/62.*
Sprinkler Equipment for Ceylon Government Railway. June 20. E.S.B. 18200/62.
Diesel Locomotives; Contractors Equipment and Machine Tools for Colombo Port Commission. Closing date not known. (Advance Information). E.S.B. 18605/62.
Bleaching Powder for Eastern Paper Mills Corporation. June 26. E.S.B. 17672/62.*
Wagons for the Ministry of Transport and Works. Closing date postponed to June 27. E.S.B. 15416/62.*
Construction of Spillway Dam and Irrigation Intakes for Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Power. August 28. E.S.B. 17337/62.*

Tender Board, Ministry of Finance:

Cotton Waste. August 7. E.S.B. 18306/62.*
Manilla Rope. July 31. E.S.B. 18135/62.*

EGYPT

Castor Oil Mill for Five Year Industrial Plan. September 20. E.S.B. 17697/62.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Steel Products. June 18. E.S.B. 17677/62.*
Packing. June 19. E.S.B. 17678/62.*
Steel Tubes. June 18. E.S.B. 17681/62.*
Laboratory Equipment. June 18. E.S.B. 18143/62.*
Pharmaceuticals. June 18. E.S.B. 18145/62.*
Transmission Line Accessories. June 19. E.S.B. 18170/62.*

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:

Cinematographic Machines. June 19. E.S.B. 17336/62.*
Railway Line Materials. June 21. E.S.B. 17663/62.*
Altimeter Setting Indicators. June 26. E.S.B. 18198/62.*
Plastic Coating Machines. June 28. E.S.B. 18199/62.*
Tractors; Sprayers. June 26. E.S.B. 17664/62.*

GUATEMALA

Gates and Level Indication Equipment; Transformers and Transmission Line Material for Instituto Nacional de Electrificacion. June 25. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 18158/62.*

INDIA

Lifting Beam for Director General of Supplies and Disposals. June 21. E.S.B. 18398/62.*
Radial Drilling Machine for National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. June 25. E.S.B. 18105/62.*
Fuse Units; Cut-Outs for Madras State Electricity Board. June 28. E.S.B. 18360/62.*
Power Transformers and Switchgear for Punjab State Electricity Board. July 31. E.S.B. 17700/62.
Metering Equipment for Gujarat Electricity Board. July 7. E.S.B. 18604/62.*
Transformers for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. June 29. E.S.B. 18603/62.
Testing Apparatus for Procurement Circle, Nangal Township. July 30. E.S.B. 18601/62.

Atomic Energy Establishment:

Vibrators. June 19. E.S.B. 18383/62.
Concrete Mixer. June 18. E.S.B. 18382/62.

Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.:

Generating Sets. July 19. E.S.B. 18354/62.
Dredge Pumping Equipment. July 19. E.S.B. 18167/62.*

Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board:

Switchgear. Closing date postponed to June 22. E.S.B. 16550/62.*
Civil Engineering Works. June 28. E.S.B. 18125/62.

Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.:

Machine Tools. August 8. E.S.B. 18399/62.
Miscellaneous Machinery. July 25. E.S.B. 18400/62.

Regional Engineering College:

Heat Engine Laboratory Equipment. August 1. E.S.B. 18357/62.
Laboratory Equipment. August 16. E.S.B. 18358/62.
Workshop Equipment. August 31. E.S.B. 18359/62.

U.P. State Electricity Board:

Conductor Accessories and Tools. July 27. E.S.B. 18374/62.
Conductors. July 27. E.S.B. 18375/62.
Transformers. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 17692/62.*

IRAN

Iranian Tobacco Monopoly:

Bobbined Kraftliner and Semi-Kraft. July 11. E.S.B. 18127/62.*
Kraft Paper. July 17. E.S.B. 18126/62.*

KUWAIT

Cleaning Materials for Ministry of Education. June 30. E.S.B. 17633/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Textiles for Ministry of Works. June 29. E.S.B. 18349/62.*
Insulating Materials for General Post Office. July 5. E.S.B. 18362/62.*

NIGERIA

Electricity Corporation of Nigeria:

Alternator Sets. June 22. E.S.B. 18164/62.*
Switchboards. June 18. E.S.B. 18118/62.*

PAKISTAN

Steel Billets for Department of Supply and Development, Karachi. July 5. E.S.B. 18394/62/A.I.D.
Supply, Installation and Commissioning of Air Conditioning and Mechanical Services for Atomic Energy Commission. June 18. E.S.B. 18111/62.

Pakistan Eastern Railway:

Commodes. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 16399/62.*
Axle Boxes. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 16398/62.*
Springs (Whistle Cock); Piston Rings. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 17308/62.*
Steel Boiler and Flue. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 17307/62.*
Screw Couplings. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 16400/62.*

Pakistan Western Railway:

Impact Tampers. (Further Information). Closing date is now June 23. E.S.B. 12440/62.
Brushes. (Re-issue of Tender). Closing date now June 21. E.S.B. 35138/61.*

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

PARAGUAY

Vehicles and Equipment for Municipality of Ascuncion. Closing date postponed to June 25. E.S.B. 16377/62.*

PHILIPPINES

Water Supply Pumps and Water Treatment Equipment for National Power Corporation. June 20. E.S.B. 18128/62.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Steel Structures for Foreign Trade Board. June 22. E.S.B. 18355/62.

Lourenco Marques Municipalty:

Switchboard. June 22. E.S.B. 18356/62.
Passenger Buses and Spares. June 22. E.S.B. 18372/62.

Ports, Railways and Transport Dept.:

Water Distiller; Compressor; Lathe. June 25. E.S.B. 18369/62.
Spares and Payloader. July 23. E.S.B. 18370/62.
Rubber Rolling Material. July 11. E.S.B. 18371/62.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Brewery Plant for City of Salisbury Electricity Dept. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to July 17. E.S.B. 13454/62.*

Federal Tender Board:

Telephone Cable. July 13. E.S.B. 18193/62.*
Pharmaceutical Products. June 22. E.S.B. 18194/62.*
Printing Paper. June 29. E.S.B. 18192/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Line Conductor for the Town Clerk, Johannesburg. June 19. E.S.B. 18620/62.
Power Station Plant for South West Africa Administration. June 26. E.S.B. 18182/62.

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:

Glass Tumblers. June 22. E.S.B. 18616/62.*
Air Conditioning Plant. June 22. E.S.B. 18615/62.*

Cape Provincial Administration:

Vehicles. June 22. E.S.B. 18177/62.*
Vehicles. June 22. E.S.B. 18179/62.*
Vehicles. June 22. E.S.B. 18178/62.*

TANGANYIKA

Cotton Drill and Calico for Tanganyika Government (Central Tender Board). (Further information). Firms interested should get in touch with Crown Agents for Overseas Governments. Crown Agents' closing date is June 15. Issuing Authority's closing date is July 29. E.S.B. 16528/62.*

THAILAND

Aluminium Conductor Steel Wire for The Provincial Electricity Authority. June 19. E.S.B. 18176/62.*

State Railways:

Nuts and Bolts; Washers and Plates. July 16. E.S.B. 18363/62.
Grinding Machine. June 18. E.S.B. 18171/62.
Shaping Machine. June 19. E.S.B. 18173/62.
Wire. June 21. E.S.B. 18365/62.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission:

Stay Wire. July 20. E.S.B. 18342/62.*
Tie Wire. July 20. E.S.B. 18343/62.*
Tie Wire. July 20. E.S.B. 18344/62.*
Overhead Conductors. July 20. E.S.B. 18341/62.*
Aluminium Conductor. July 20. E.S.B. 18340/62.*
Wire, Rope Clips. July 20. E.S.B. 18183/62.*
Wire Rope Clips. July 20. E.S.B. 18185/62.*
Insulators. July 20. E.S.B. 18188/62.*
Pole Steps. July 20. E.S.B. 18333/62.*
Turnbuckles. July 20. E.S.B. 18336/62.*
Conductors. July 20. E.S.B. 18339/62.*
Cross Arm Straps. July 20. E.S.B. 18331/62.*
Steel Tension Straps. July 20. E.S.B. 18332/62.*
Switches. July 20. E.S.B. 18334/62.*
Terminating Thimbles. July 20. E.S.B. 18335/62.*
Aluminium Conductors. July 20. E.S.B. 18337/62.*
Conductors. July 20. E.S.B. 18338/62.
Galvanized 33KV Pins. July 20. E.S.B. 18325/62.*
Insulator Pins. July 20. E.S.B. 18326/62.*
Earth Rods. July 20. E.S.B. 18327/62.*
Coach Screws. July 20. E.S.B. 18328/62.*
Signs. July 20. E.S.B. 18329/62.*
Socket Tongues. July 20. E.S.B. 18330/62.*
Ball Ended Clevis. July 27. E.S.B. 18144/62.*
Dead End Clamps. July 20. E.S.B. 18147/62.*
Wire Rope Clips. July 20. E.S.B. 18184/62.*
Insulators. July 20. E.S.B. 18186/62.*
Insulators. July 20. E.S.B. 18187/62.*
Insulators. July 20. E.S.B. 18189/62.*
Insulators. July 20. E.S.B. 18190/62.*
Insulator Irons. July 20. E.S.B. 18191/62.*
Compression Unijoints. July 20. E.S.B. 18321/62.*
Insulator Pins. July 20. E.S.B. 18322/62.*
Insulator Pins. July 20. E.S.B. 18323/62.*
Galvanized Pins 33KV. July 20. E.S.B. 18324/62.*

TUNISIA

Snuff Packing Machines for Le Service Des Monopoles Des Tabacs De Tunisie. July 31. E.S.B. 17696/62.*

TURKEY

Tyres and Tubes for Allied Land Forces, South Eastern Europe. July 6. E.S.B. 18180/62.*
Gypsum Plant for Hasan Baldudak. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 18237/62/D.L.F.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bridge Construction for Oregon State Highway Dept. (Further Information). June 27. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 8250/62.*

Bureau of Reclamation:

Circuit Breakers and Reclosers: Switches. June 19. E.S.B. 18149/62.*
Turbines. June 28. E.S.B. 18195/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia

Agency inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 16842/62.)
Agency inquiry for hot water bottles; chemists' sundries. (E.S.B. 11413/62.)
Inquiry for furniture handles and fittings. (E.S.B. 17724/62.)
Manufacture under licence – steam turbines; engineering products. (E.S.B. 17548/62.)
Manufacture under licence – artificial teeth; dental equipment. (E.S.B. 18060/62.)
Reference to the Special Advisory Authority. (C.R.E. 5038/62.)

Austria/East Germany

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 1648/1956.)

Belgium

Agency inquiry for perfumes; toilet preparations; consumer goods. (E.S.B. 18222/62.)

Bolivia

Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 2267/G.)

Brazil

Industrial and trade developments. (C.R.E. 1251/3/G.)

Bulgaria

Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 4287/61.)

Burma

Inquiry for machinery for making collapsible tubes. (E.S.B. 17579/62.)

Canada

Inquiry for engineering laboratory equipment. (E.S.B. 17717/62.)
Inquiry for ancillary bakery equipment; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 13553/62.)
Inquiry for uniform clothing. (E.S.B. 17321/62.)
Inquiry for equipment and supplies for the physically handicapped. (E.S.B. 17493/62.)
Market report on agricultural machinery and equipment, other than tractors. (E.S.B. 9580/62.)

Ceylon

Inquiry for brush-making machinery and materials. (E.S.B. 14296/62.)

Chile

Agency inquiry for diving equipment. (E.S.B. 17509/62.)
Inquiry for fishing industry equipment; plant for production of fish meal. (E.S.B. 15883/62.)

China

Method of trading. (C.R.E. 1968/G.)

Cuba

Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 3569/59.)

Denmark

Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 3029/61.)

Egypt

Inquiry for technical educational machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 17926/62.)

Fiji

Agency enquiry for confectionery; textiles; stationery; shoes; fancy goods; wines and spirits; automobile components. (E.S.B. 15050/62.)

Finland

Agency inquiry for jute yarn. (E.S.B. 18085/62.)

France/Hungary

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 2402/56.)

Germany (Federal Republic)

Agency inquiry for metal toys; model aeroplane motors. (E.S.B. 17769/62.)
Agency inquiry for industrial diamonds. (E.S.B. 18206/62.)
Manufacture under licence – hosiery. (E.S.B. 18032/62.)
Market report on mechanical handling equipment. (E.S.B. 10062/62.)
Market report on men's ready-to-wear clothing. (E.S.B. 14137/62.)
Economic report, May 21-27, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

Greece

Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 468/61.)

Honduras (British)

Agency inquiry for refrigerators. (E.S.B. 17836/62.)

Honduras (Republic of)

Agency inquiry for cement bags. (E.S.B. 17598/62.)
Agency inquiry for electric welding equipment. (E.S.B. 17597/62.)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

India
Revised registration of approved contractors. (E.S.B. 18273/62.)

Iran
Agency inquiry for automotive components. (E.S.B. 17487/62.)
Agency inquiry for woollen and worsted piece-goods. (E.S.B. 1088/62.)
Agency inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 17965/62.)
Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 3562/G2.)

Italy
Inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 17580/62.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for dolls; toys; tricycles. (E.S.B. 17776/62.)

Kenya
Inquiry for cotton piece-goods. (E.S.B. 17457/62.)

Kuwait
Inquiry in respect of confirming house; chemicals; pharmaceuticals; oil field equipment; television sets; electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 17796/62.)

Lebanon
Market report on air-conditioning apparatus. (E.S.B. 16471/62.)

Malagasy Republic
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 6435/59.)

Mexico
Inquiry for steel files; machinery and materials for making hand tools. (E.S.B. 17109/62.)

Morocco/Republic of Guinea
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 1509/G.)

Norway
Inquiry for building materials; electric light fittings. (E.S.B. 12893/62.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for contractors' plant; agricultural equipment. (E.S.B. 17878/62.)
Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 13077/58.)

Paraguay
Agency inquiry for piece-goods; hosiery; domestic hardware; gift articles. (E.S.B. 17587/62.)

Peru
Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 1823/62.)

Poland
Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 371/60.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for men's suits; suitings. (E.S.B. 17565/62.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for hand and power tools. (E.S.B. 17782/62.)
Manufacture under licence — sliding doors; steel jambs; steel door linings (E.S.B. 16083/62.)

States of Equatorial Africa (Congo Republic (Brazzaville), The Central African Republic, The Gabonese Republic and Republic of Chad).
Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 8056/61.)

Sudan
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; textiles; cigarettes; building materials. (E.S.B. 17247/62.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals; clothing; electrical sound products; woollen textiles; building materials. (E.S.B. 17230/62.)
Agency inquiry for agricultural chemicals. (E.S.B. 17160/62.)
Agency inquiry for electrical appliances and fittings; kerosene cookers. (E.S.B. 17421/62.)
Agency inquiry for electric wiring cables; radios and tape recorders; electrical goods; motor vehicle accessories; chemicals — further information. (E.S.B. 16787/62.)
Inquiry for textile machinery; spares and accessories; chemicals; office equipment and machinery. (E.S.B. 17287/62.)
Inquiry for builders' supplies; paint raw materials; building contractors. (E.S.B. 17265/62.)
Inquiry for construction plant; pumps; railway equipment (E.S.B. 17278/62.)
Inquiry for pharmaceutical products; chemicals; medical and surgical dressings. (E.S.B. 5654/62.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for water treatment equipment; chemicals. (E.S.B. 17474/62.)
Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 2237/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for analytical and electronic instruments. (E.S.B. 27523/61.)
Agency inquiry for stationery; ball-point pens. (E.S.B. 18048/62.)
Inquiry for retaining rings. (E.S.B. 4594/62.)
Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 2838/60.)

Syria
Agency inquiry for non-ferrous strips and ingots; metal gas containers; steel drums; coke briquettes; cosmetics and toilet goods; woollen piece-goods. (E.S.B. 10128/62.)

Tanganyika and Zanzibar
Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 5646/G.)

Turkey/Poland
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 3560/54.)

United States of America
Inquiry for building supplies. (E.S.B. 16657/62.)
Inquiry for steels (bars and sheets). (E.S.B. 17159/62.)
Inquiry for ships' propellers. (E.S.B. 17753/62.)
Inquiry for brass castings. (E.S.B. 17775/62.)
Inquiry for engineering instructional equipment. (E.S.B. 18585/62.)
Inquiry for wall board; decorative panels. (E.S.B. 18040/62.)
Inquiry for lens clinical tubing. (E.S.B. 17928/62.)
Inquiry for golf equipment; scythes; power grave diggers. (E.S.B. 17984/62.)
Manufacture under licence — plastics moulding. (E.S.B. 11349/62.)

Insured Air Mail Services to Falkland Islands

The General Post Office have announced that from June 1 insured letters and boxes can be sent by air mail to the Falkland Islands. The limit of insured value is £50, the same as for the surface service already in operation.

Export Credit Insurance Systems

A ready comparison of the export credit insurance systems now functioning in the United States and twenty other free-world countries is provided in two summary charts which have just been published. Copies are obtainable from the National Co-ordinating Committee for Export Credit Guarantees, c/o International Section, New York Board of Trade, Inc., 1 Liberty Street, New York. Price five dollars.

Foreign Investments Guide

The sixth edition of 'Investing and Licensing Conditions in 40 Countries', a report issued by business International of New York, is now available. Copies from 200 Park Avenue South, N.Y. 75 dollars, or equivalent.

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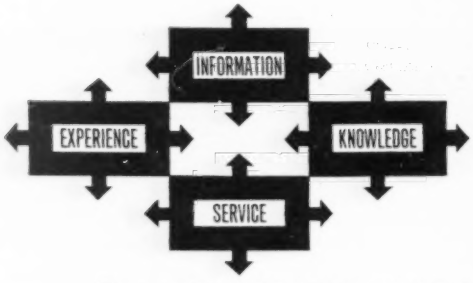

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EXPORT SERVICES BRANCH

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

UNITED STATES

Reductions in Import Duties

THE FOLLOWING is a further instalment of a list of items on which United States import duties are being reduced. Previous instalments appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 25 (pages 1189 to 1193) and June 1 (pages 1248 to 1257). The final instalment will be published in the issue of June 15.

Column A shows the rate becoming effective this year (probably on July 1) and Column B the rate which will come into force a year later. Where no rate is shown in Column B, there will be only a single reduction. Where two rates are shown in Column B, the reduction is to be made in three stages and the rate marked with an asterisk will not come into effect until two years after the initial reduction, i.e. in 1964.

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
706	Meats, fresh, chilled, or frozen, not specially provided for:			
	Edible animal livers, kidneys, tongues, hearts, sweetbreads, tripe, and brains	1·25 cents per lb., but not less than 6% *ad val.*	1·125 cents per lb., but not less than 5·4% *ad val.*	1 cent per lb., but not less than 4·8% *ad val.*
710	Cheese:			
	In original loaves:			
	Cheese made from sheep's milk and suitable for grating; and Roquefort	3 cents per lb., but not less than 15% *ad val.*	3 cents per lb., but not less than 13½% *ad val.*	3 cents per lb., but not less than 12% *ad val.*
	Pecorino, not suitable for grating	5 cents per lb., but not less than 20% *ad val.*	4·5 cents per lb., but not less than 18% *ad val.*	4 cents per lb., but not less than 16% *ad val.*
	Cheese, whether or not in original loaves:			
	Cheese having the eye formation characteristic of the Swiss or Emmenthaler type; and Gruyere-process cheese	5 cents per lb., but not less than 20% *ad val.*	4·5 cents per lb., but not less than 18% *ad val.*	4 cents per lb., but not less than 16% *ad val.*
	Gammelost and Nokkelost	5 cents per lb., but not less than 20% *ad val.*	4·5 cents per lb., but not less than 18% *ad val.*	4 cents per lb., but not less than 16% *ad val.*
	Gjetost made from goats'-milk whey or from whey obtained from a mixture of goats' milk and not more than 20% of cows' milk	4·2 cents per lb., but not less than 17% *ad val.*	3·8 cents per lb., but not less than 15½% *ad val.*	3·4 cents per lb., but not less than 13½% *ad val.*
711	Live birds not specially provided for:			
	Valued not over $5 each:			
	Bobwhite quail	25 cents each	22·5 cents each	20 cents each
	Other	21 cents each	19 cents each	17 cents each
	Valued over $5 each (except canaries)	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
712	Birds, prepared or preserved in any manner and not specially provided for:			
	Pate de foie gras and similar goose-liver products	10 cents per lb.	7·5 cents per lb.	5 cents per lb.
714	Horses unless imported for immediate slaughter:			
	Valued not over $150 per head	$7·50 each	$6·50 each	$5·50 each
	Valued over $150 per head	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
717 (a)	Fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), whole, or beheaded or eviscerated or both, but not further advanced (except that the fins may be removed):			
	Frozen swordfish	1·5 cents per lb.	1 cent per lb.	0·75 cent per lb.
717 (b)	Fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for:			
	Wolf fish or sea catfish	1·5 cents per lb.	1·25 cents per lb.	1 cent per lb.
717 (c)	Fish, dried and unsalted:			
	Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk	0·625 cent per lb	0·4 cent per lb.	0·2 cent per lb.
718 (a)	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances:			
	Anchovies, valued over 9 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container)	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Antipasto, valued per pound (including weight of immediate container):			
	Not over 9 cents	22% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*	17½% *ad val.*
	Over 9 cents	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Sardines, skinned or boned, valued over 30 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container)	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
718 (b)	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances):			
	Fish cakes, balls, and puddings	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*
	Herring smoked or kippered or in tomato sauce, in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 1 pound each	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
719	Fish, pickled or salted (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except fish packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each):			
(2)	Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk:			
	Neither skinned nor boned			

(*Continued on next page*)

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
	(except that the vertebral column may be removed), containing of moisture by weight:			
	Not over 43%	0·5 cent per lb.	0·35 cent per lb.	0·2 cent per lb.
	Over 43%	0·25 cent per lb.	0·225 cent per lb.	0·2 cent per lb.
(3)	Skinned or boned, whether or not dried	1·25cents per lb.	1 cent per lb.	0·75 cent per lb.
(4)	Herring and mackerel, whether or not boned:			
	In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each:			
	Herring:			
	In immediate containers, containing each not over 10 pounds of herring, net weight	0·375 cent per lb. net weight	0·25 cent per lb. net weight	0·1 cent per lb. net weight
	Other	0·25 cent per lb. net weight	0·18 cent per lb. net weight	0·1 cent per lb. net weight
	Mackerel	0·5 cent per lb. net weight	0·3 cent per lb. net weight	0·2 cent per lb. net weight
	Mackerel in immediate containers (not air-tight) weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
720 (a)	Fish, smoked or kippered (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances, and except fish packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each):			
(2)	Herring, whole or beheaded, but not further advanced, if hard dry-smoked	0·3125 cent	0·2 cent per lb.	0·1 cent per lb.
(3)	Herring, eviscerated, split, skinned, or divided into portions, but not boned	1·25 cents per lb.	1 cent per lb.	0·9 cent per lb.
(4)	Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk:			
	Whole, or beheaded or eviscerated or both, but not further advanced (except that the vertebral column may be removed)	1 cent per lb.	0·75 cent per lb.	0·5 cent per lb.
(5)	Filletted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions	1·5 cents per lb.	1·25 cents per lb	1 cent per lb.
721 (c)	Fish paste and fish sauce	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
721 (d)	Caviar and other fish roe for food purposes (except sturgeon roe), boiled and packed in air-tight containers, whether or not in bouillon or sauce	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	5½% *ad val.*
721 (e)	Oysters, smoked, packed in air-tight containers	6 cents per lb. including weight of immediate container	5·4 cents per lb. including weight of immediate container	4·5 cents per lb. including weight of immediate container
722	Pearl barley	0·5 cent per lb.	0·45 cent per lb.	0·4 cent per lb.
730	Vegetable oil cake and oil-cake meal, not specially provided for:			
	Linseed oil cake and linseed oil-cake meal	0·3 cent per lb.	0·275 cent per lb.	0·25 cent per lb.
731	Screenings, scalpings, chaff, or scourings of flaxseed, unground, or ground	2½% *ad val.*	1½% *ad val.*	½% *ad val.*
733	Biscuits, wafers, cakes, and similar baked articles, and puddings, all the foregoing by whatever name known, whether or not containing chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery of any kind	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
736	Berries, edible:			
	In their natural condition or in brine:			
	Blueberries	1 cent per lb.	0·8 cent per lb.	0·7 cent per lb.
	Dried, desiccated, or evaporated (not including barberries)	2·5 cents per lb.	2·25 cents per lb.	2 cents per lb.
	Prepared or preserved, or frozen, and not specially provided for:			
	Blueberries:			
	Frozen	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	6% *ad val.*
	Other	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	7% *ad val.*
738	Malt vinegar	2 cents per proof gal.	1·6 cents per proof gal.	1·2 cents per proof gal.
739	Orange peel, crude, dried, or in brine	1 cent per lb.	0·9 cent per lb.	0·8 cent per lb.
	Lemon peel, crude, dried, or in brine	1·5 cents per lb.	1·35 cents per lb.	1·2 cents per lb.
740	Figs:			
	Fresh or in brine	2·5 cents per lb.	2·25 cents per lb.	2 cents per lb.
	Prepared or preserved, not specially provided for	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
751	Jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters:			
	Currant and other berry	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
	Orange marmalade	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*
	Other (except cashew apple (*anacardium occidentale*), guava, mamey colorado (*calocarpum mammosum*), mango, papaya, pineapple, quince, sapodilla (*sapota achras*), soursop, (*annona muricata*), and sweetsop (*annona squamosa*))	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
752	Candied, crystallized, or glace apricots, figs, dates, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, prunelles, berries, and other fruits, not specially provided for	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
753	Tulip bulbs	82 per 1,000	81·70 per 1,000	81·40 per 1,000
	Hyacinth bulbs	82 per 1,000	81·35 per 1,000	75 cents per 1,000
	Lily bulbs	83 per 1,000	82·37 per 1,000	81·75 per 1,000
	Narcissus bulbs	83 per 1,000	82·55 per 1,000	82·10 per 1,000
	Crocus corms	50 cents per 1,000	40 cents per 1,000	30 cents per 1,000
	Lily of the valley pips	83 per 1,000	82·65 per 1,000	82·25 per 1,000
	All other bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, tubers, and herbaceous perennials, imported for horticultural purposes	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	5½% *ad val.*
	Cut flowers, fresh, dried, prepared, or preserved	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
754	Seedlings and cuttings of Manetti, multiflora, brier, rugosa, and other rose stock, all the foregoing not more than three years old	50 cents per 1,000	30 cents per 1,000	20 cents per 1,000
	Cuttings, seedlings, and grafted or budded plants of other deciduous or evergreen ornamental trees, shrubs, or vines, and all nursery or greenhouse stock, not specially provided for:			
	Orchid plants	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	5½% *ad val.*
	Other	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
755	Grafted or budded fruit trees, cuttings and seedlings of grapes, currants, gooseberries, or other fruit vines, plants, or bushes	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
756	Chestnuts (including marrons), candied, crystallized, or glace, or prepared or preserved in any manner	6·25 cents per lb.	5·6 cents per lb.	5 cents per lb.
761	Edible nuts, not specially provided for:			
	Pignolia nuts:			
	Shelled	2·5 cents per lb.	1·8 cents per lb.	1·3 cents per lb.
	Not shelled	1·25cents per lb.	0·9 cent per lb.	0·7 cent per lb.
	Edible nuts, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
762	Oil-bearing seeds and materials:			
	Sunflower seed	1 cent per lb.	0·9 cent per lb.	0·8 cent per lb.
	Soy beans, certified, in the manner prescribed in item 762 in Part I of Schedule XX (Geneva-1956) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to have been grown and approved especially for use as seed	1·7 cents per lb.	1·53 cents per lb.	1·4 cents per lb.
763	Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds:			
	Bent grass (genus agrostis)	15 cents per lb.	13·5 cents per lb.	12 cents per lb.
	Bluegrass (except Kentucky)	2 cents per lb.	1·6 cents per lb.	1·3 cents per lb.
	White and ladino clover	4 cents per lb.	3·6 cents per lb.	3·2 cents per lb.
	Millet	0·5 cent per lb.	0·45 cent per lb.	0·4 cent per lb.
	Grass and forage crop seeds not specially provided for (except broom grass and creeping red fescue):			
	Fescue:			
	Meadow	0·8 cent per lb.	0·65 cent per lb.	0·5 cent per lb.
	Other	1 cent per lb.	0·7 cent per lb.	0·4 cent per lb.
	Wheatgrass	1 cent per lb.	0·7 cent per lb.	0·4 cent per lb.
	Other	0·8 cent per lb.	0·6 cent per lb.	0·4 cent per lb.
764	Other garden and field seeds:			
	Onion	15 cents per lb.	13·5 cents per lb.	12 cents per lb.
	Tree and shrub	2 cents per lb.	1·5 cents per lb.	1 cent per lb.

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
765	Beans, not specially provided for, dried:			
	Mung:			
	Entered during the period from May 1 to August 31, inclusive, in any year	1·5 cents per lb.	1·35cents per lb.	1·2 cents per lb.
	Other	3 cents per lb.	2·7 cents per lb.	2·4 cents per lb.
768	Mushrooms:			
	Dried	5 cents per lb. and 25% *ad val.*	4·5 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	4 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
	Prepared or preserved, other than dried	4 cents per lb. on drained weight and 12½% *ad val.*	3·6 cents per lb. on drained weight and 11% *ad val.*	3·2 cents per lb. on drained weight and 10% *ad val.*
769	Peas, split	1 cent per lb.	0·9 cent per lb.	0·8 cent per lb.
	Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	1·75cents per lb.	1·6 cents per lb.	1·4 cents per lb.
772	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved in any manner:			
	Tomato paste and sauce	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
775	Pastes, balls, puddings, hash (except corned beef hash), and all similar forms, composed of vegetables, or of vegetables and meat or fish, or both, not specially provided for	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
	Bean stick, miso, bean cake, and similar products, not specially provided for	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
	Sauces of all kinds not specially provided for:			
	Thin soy	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Sauerkraut	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Soups, soup rolls, soup tablets or cubes, and other soup preparations, composed of vegetables, or of vegetables and meat or fish, or both, not specially provided for	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Vegetables (including horseradish) if pickled or packed in salt or brine (except onions packed in salt):			
	Onions packed in brine or pickled	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Other	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
776	Crude chicory:			
	Endive	0·625 cent per lb.	0·4 cent per lb.	0·2 cent per lb.
778	Ginger root, candied, or otherwise prepared or preserved	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*
779	Hay	$1·06 per 2,000 lb.	83 cents per 2,000 lb.	60 cents per 2,000 lb.
780	Hops:			
	Valued under 50 cents per pound	14 cents per lb.	12·5cents per lb.	12 cents per lb.
	Valued 50 cents or more per pound	12 cents per lb.	10·5cents per lb.	10 cents per lb.
	Lupulin	75 cents per lb.	67·5cents per lb.	60 cents per lb.
782	Teasels, not bleached, coloured, dyed, painted, or chemically treated	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
802	Arrack	$2·50 per proof gal.	$2·25 per proof gal.	$2 per proof gal.
	Bitters of all kinds containing spirits:			
	Fit for beverage purposes	$1·25 per proof gal.	$1·12 per proof gal.	$1 per proof gal.
	Other	$2·50 per proof gal.	$2·29 per proof gal.	$2·08 per proof gal. *$1·88 per proof gal.
	Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials:			
	Aquavit	$1·06 per proof gal.	95 cents per proof gal.	85 cents per proof gal.
	Brandy, in containers holding each more than one gallon	$1·25 per proof gal.	$1·12 per proof gal.	$1 per proof gal.
	Gin	$1·25 per proof gal.	$1·12 per proof gal.	$1 per proof gal.
	Whiskey, Irish, Irish type, Scotch, and Scotch type	$1·27 per proof gal.	$1·14 per proof gal.	$1·02 per proof gal.
	Cordials, liqueurs, kirschwasser, and ratafia	$1·25 per proof gal.	$1·12 per proof gal.	$1 per proof gal.
804	Rice wine or sake	62·5 cents per gal.	56 cents per gal.	50 cents per gal.
	Still wines produced from grapes (not including vermouth), containing over 14% of absolute alcohol by volume:			
	In containers holding each not over 1 gallon, if entitled under regulations of the United States Internal Revenue Service to a type designation which includes the name 'Marsala' and if so designated on the approved label	53 cents per gal.	47 cents per gal.	42 cents per gal.
	Other (except sherry)	$1·25 per gal.	$1·12 per gal.	$1 per gal.
	Vermouth, in containers holding each more than 1 gallon	49 cents per gal.	44 cents per gal.	40 cents per gal.
	Still wines not produced from grapes, including ginger wine or ginger cordial, and beverages not specially provided for similar to any beverage specified in paragraph 804, Tariff Act of 1930 (not including rice wine or sake)	62·5 cents per gal.	56 cents per gal.	50 cents per gal.
805	Fluid malt extract	50 cents per gal.	45 cents per gal.	40 cents per gal.
806 (a)	Grape juice, grape syrup, and other similar products of the grape, by whatever name known, containing or capable of producing:			
	Under 1% of alcohol	45 cents per gal.	40·5 cents per gal.	36 cents per gal.
	1% or more of alcohol	45 cents per gal. and $2·50 per proof gal. on the alcohol contained therein or that can be produced therefrom	40·5 cents per gal. and $2·25 per proof gal. on the alcohol contained therein or that can be produced therefrom	36 cents per gal. and $2 per proof gal. on the alcohol contained therein or that can be produced therefrom
808	Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and similar beverages containing no alcohol, and beverages containing less than ½ of 1% of alcohol, not specially provided for	5 cents per gal.	3·5 cents per gal.	2 cents per gal.
809	All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for	5 cents per gal.	4 cents per gal.	3 cents per gal.
902	Cotton sewing thread	0·25 cent per 100 yds, but not less than 10% nor more than 20% *ad val.*	0·225 cent per 100 yds., but not less than 9% nor more than 18% *ad val.*	0·2 cent per 100 yds, but not less than 9% nor more than 16% *ad val.*
907	Cotton window hollands, and all oilcloths (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors)	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Waterproof cloth, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fibre, if in part of India rubber	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	..
911 (b)	Polishing cloths, dust cloths, and mop cloths, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not made of pile fabrics	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
913 (a)	Belts and belting, for machinery:			
	Wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fibre and not in part of India rubber	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fibre and India rubber, if valued 40 cents or more per pound	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
913 (b)	Rope used as belting for textile machinery, wholly or in chief value of cotton	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
917	Underwear, knit, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fibre, and not specially provided for, valued over $4 per pound	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
921	Chenille rugs, wholly or in chief value of cotton	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Floor coverings, including carpets, carpeting, mats, and rugs (not including chenille rugs, rag rugs of the type commonly known as 'hit-and-miss', and handhooked rugs), wholly or in chief value of cotton:			
	Cut-pile:			
	Imitation oriental rugs	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*	7% *ad val.*
	Other	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
923	Manufactures, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not specially provided for:			
	Terry-woven towels, valued 45 cents or more each	22·5 cents per lb., but not less than 15% nor more than 35% *ad val.*	20·25 cents per lb., but not less than 14% nor more than 31½% *ad val.*	18 cents per lb., but not less than 14% nor more than 28% *ad val.*
	Articles of pile construction (except terry-woven towels)	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Printers' rubberized blanketing, and moulded cotton and rubber packing	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
1001	Flax:			
	Not hackled	0·75 cent per lb.	0.5 cent per lb.	0·25 cent per lb.
	Hackled, including 'dressed line'	1·25 cents per lb.	0·9 cent per lb.	0·6 cent per lb.
	Flax tow and flax noils	0·25 cent per lb.	0·18 cent per lb.	0·1 cent per lb.
	Hemp and hemp tow	0·5 cent per lb.	0·45 cent per lb.	0·4 cent per lb.
	Hackled hemp	0·875 cent per lb.	0·6 cent per lb.	0·4 cent per lb.
1002	Sliver and roving, of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fibre, not specially provided for	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
1004 (a)	Single yarns of flax or of a mixture of flax and hemp or ramie, or both, finer than 60 lea	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
1004 (b)	Threads, twines, and cords, composed of two or more yarns of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, twisted together (except threads, twines, and cords composed of yarns wholly or in chief value of flax)	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad va* .	16% *ad val.*
1009 (b)	Woven fabrics, such as are commonly used for padings and interlinings in clothing, weighing not less than 4½ ounces and not more than 12 ounces per square yard:			
	Wholly or in chief value of flax, or hemp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, exceeding 30 and not exceeding 120 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of jute, exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, count-the warp and filling	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
1009 (c)	Woven fabrics, in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre, except cotton, filled, coated, or otherwise prepared for use as artists' canvas	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*
1011	Plain-woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fibre (except cotton and jute), weighing less than 4 ounces per square yard	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
1012	Pile fabrics, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre, except cotton, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such pile fabrics	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
1013	Table damask, wholly or in chief value of flax, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such damask	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
1014	Towels and napkins, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value:			
	Napkins, wholly or in chief value of flax	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Towels, wholly or in chief value of flax, having threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, over 120	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Sheets and pillowcases, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
1015	Fabrics, with fast edges, not over 12 inches wide, and articles made therefrom (except webbing wholly or in chief value of jute); tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, tassels, and cords and tassels; all the foregoing, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre, except cotton, or of vegetable fibre, except cotton, and india rubber	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
1016	Handkerchiefs, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre, except cotton, finished or unfinished:			
	Not hemmed	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
	Hemmed or hemstitched, or unfinished having drawn threads:			
	Made with hand-rolled or hand-made hems	1 cent each and 30% *ad val.*	1 cent each and 27% *ad val.*	1 cent each and 24% *ad val.*
	Other	23% *ad val.*	20½% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*
1021	Common China, Japan, and India straw matting, and floor coverings made therefrom	1·5 cents per sq. yd.	1·35 cents per sq. yd.	1·2 cents per sq. yd.
	Floor coverings not specially provided for:			
	Felt-base	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Grass or rice straw	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
1023	Manufactures, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre, except cotton, not specially provided for:			
	Wholly or in chief value of flax or jute	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of hemp or ramie, or both	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
1102 (b)	Hair of the alpaca, llama, and vicuna:			
	In the grease or washed	9 cents per lb. of clean content	7·5 cents per lb. of clean content	6 cents per lb. of clean content
	Scoured	10·5 cents per lb. of clean content	9 cents per lb. of clean content	8 cents per lb. of clean content
	On the skin	8 cents per lb. of clean content	6 cents per lb. of clean content	5 cents per lb. of clean content
	Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured	9·5 cents per lb. of clean content	8 cents per lb. of clean content	6·5 cents per lb. of clean content
1107	Yarn wholly or in chief value of Angora rabbit hair, regardless of value	40 cents per lb. and 12½% *ad val.*	40 cents per lb. and 11% *ad val.*	40 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*
1110	All articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from pile fabrics wholly or in chief value of wool, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface	33 cents per lb. and 25% *ad val.*	33 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	33 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
1114 (c)	Knit underwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool:			
	Valued not over $1·75 per pound	30 cents per lb. and 17% *ad val.*	30 cents per lb. and 15½% *ad val.*	30 cents per lb. and 13½% *ad val.*
	Valued over $1·75 per pound	37·5 cents per lb. and 17% *ad val.*	37·5 cents per lb. and 15½% *ad val.*	37·5 cents per lb. and 13½% *ad val.*
1114 (d)	Outerwear and articles of all kinds, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for:			
	Hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, valued not over $2 per pound	33 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	33 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*	33 cents per lb. and 18% *ad val.*
1116 (b)	Chenille Axminster carpets, rugs, and mats, plain or figured, whether woven as separate carpets, rugs, or mats, or in rolls of any width	25½% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
1117 (c)	Floor coverings, including mats and druggets, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for:			
	Wholly or in chief value of hair of the Angora goat, regardless of value	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
	Wholly or in chief value of hair of the alpaca, guanaco, huarizo, llama, misti, suri, or a combination of the hair of two or more of these species, valued over 40 cents per square foot	25½% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
1119	Tapestries and upholstery goods (not including pile fabrics), in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of wool, weighing over 4 ounces per square yard:			
	Valued not over $2 per pound	37·5 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	37·5 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*	37·5 cents per lb. and 18% *ad val.*
	Valued over $2 per pound	37·5 cents per lb. and 17½% *ad val.*	37·5 cents per lb. and 15½% *ad val.*	37·5 cents per lb. and 14% *ad val.*
1120	Manufactures, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for:			
	Yarn, dyed and cut into uniform lengths not exceeding 3 inches	34% *ad val.*	32% *ad val.*	..
	Other (except cloth samples not over 104 square inches in area)	40% *ad val.*	36% *ad val.*	32% *ad val.*
1201	Silk partially manufactured, including total or partial degumming other than in the reeling process, from raw silk, waste silk, or cocoons, and silk noils exceeding 2 inches in length, all the foregoing, if not twisted or spun	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
1202	Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, or yarn of silk and rayon or other synthetic textile, and roving:			
	Bleached, dyed, coloured, or plied (except spun silk or schappe silk yarn, not dyed or coloured, singles of more than 58,800 yards per pound, or plied of more than 29,400 yards per pound)	25½% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
	Other	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
1206 (1) (2) (3)	Pile fabrics (including pile ribbons), whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of silk, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such pile fabrics; all the foregoing, whether the pile is wholly cut, wholly uncut, or partly cut	21% *ad val.*	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*
1207	Garters, suspenders, and braces, wholly or in chief value of silk or of silk and india rubber, and not specially provided for, whether or not Jacquard-figured	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom (not including tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, tassels, and cords and tassels); all the foregoing wholly or in chief value of silk or of silk and india rubber, and not specially provided for, whether or not Jacquard-figured	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*	15% *ad val.*
1208	Knit or crocheted wearing apparel and articles of all kinds (not including knit fabric in the piece), finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of silk:			
	Gloves, mittens, hose, half-hose, and underwear	30% *ad val.*	27% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
	Other	25½% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
1209	Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, wholly or in chief value of silk, finished or unfinished:			
	Not hemmed, valued over $5 per dozen:			
	If block-printed by hand	21% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*	..
	Other	25% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
	Hemmed or hemstitched, valued not over $5 per dozen	50% *ad val.*	45% *ad val.*	40% *ad val.*
1304	Yarn of rayon or other synthetic textile put up for handwork, and sewing thread of rayon or other synthetic textile	27½% *ad val.* but not less than 25 cents per lb.	24½% *ad val.* but not less than 22·5 cents per lb.	22% *ad val.* but not less than 20 cents per lb.
1308	Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom; all the foregoing wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, or of rayon or other synthetic textile and India rubber, and not specially provided for, whether or not Jacquard-figured:			
	Ribbons and articles made therefrom	25 cents per lb. and 25% *ad val.*	25 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	25 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
1309	Knit fabric, in the piece, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile	25 cents per lb. and 25½% *ad val.*	25 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	25 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
	Outerwear, and articles of all kinds, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile:			
	Hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles	25 cents per lb. and 30% *ad val.*	25 cents per lb. and 27% *ad val.*	25 cents per lb. and 24% *ad val.*
1402	Paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard (but not including wallboard; leather board or compress leather; and except pulpboard 0·012 inch or more thick, of a kind chiefly used as corrugating media; strawboard; solid fibre shoe board and all counter board; and insulating board), not plate finished, supercalendered or friction calendered, laminated by means of an adhesive substance, coated, surface stained or dyed, lined or vat-lined, embossed, printed, decorated or ornamented in any manner, nor cut into shapes for boxes or other articles and not specially provided for:			
	Beer mat board	6% *ad val.*	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*
	Pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wallboard; and wet machine board	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*
	Other	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	5½% *ad val.*
1403	Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton or other vegetable fibre	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Manufactures of papier-mache, not specially provided for (not including masks)	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
	Manufactures of pulp, not specially provided for	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
1404	Paper wadding, pulp wadding, and manufactures of such wadding	6 cents per lb. and 7½% *ad val.*	5·4 cents per lb. and 6½% *ad val.*	5 cents per lb. and 6% *ad val.*
	India and bible paper, weighing 10 or more and less than 20½ pounds to the ream	1·7 cents per lb. and 4% *ad val.*	1·3 cents per lb. and 3½% *ad val.*	1 cent per lb. and 3% *ad val.*
	Crepe paper, commonly or commercially so known, including paper creped or partly creped in any manner, valued over 12½ cents per pound	2·5 cents per lb. and 6½% *ad val.*	2·25 cents per lb. and 5½% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 5% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
	Papers commonly or commercially known as tissue paper and carbon paper (not including papers commonly or commercially known as stereotype paper, copying paper, India or bible paper, condenser paper, bibulous paper, pottery paper, tissue paper for waxing, or paper similar to tissue paper, carbon paper, or to papers mentioned in this parenthetical clause), coloured or uncoloured, white or printed, and whether in sheets or any other form:			
	Carbon paper, coated or uncoated, weighing not over 6 pounds to the ream	2·5 cents per lb. and 8½% *ad val.*	2·25 cents per lb. and 7½% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 7% *ad val.*
	Carbon paper, coated or uncoated, weighing over 6 pounds and less than 10 pounds to the ream	2 cents per lb. and 6½% *ad val.*	1·8 cents per lb. and 5½% *ad val.*	1·6 cents per lb. and 5½% *ad val.*
	Tissue paper weighing not over 6 pounds to the ream:			
	Valued not over 15 cents per pound	1·5 cents per lb. and 5% *ad val.*	1·35 cents per lb. and 4½% *ad val.*	1·2 cents per lb. and 4% *ad val.*
	Valued over 15 cents per pound	2·5 cents per lb. and 8½% *ad val.*	2·25 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	All paper similar to (but not including) papers commonly or commercially known as tissue paper, stereotype paper, copying paper, India or bible paper, condenser paper, carbon paper, bibulous paper, pottery paper, or tissue paper for waxing; all such similar paper, coloured or uncoloured, white or printed, weighing over 6 pounds and less than 10 pounds to the ream, whether in sheets or any other form, valued over 15 cents per pound, and not specially provided for	2·5 cents per lb. and 7½% *ad val.*	2.25 cents per lb. and 6½% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 6% *ad val.*
1405	Papers covered partly or wholly with flock or gelatin:			
	Uncoated papers, including wrapping paper, with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern, or character, except designs, fancy effects, patterns, or characters produced on a paper machine without attachments, or produced by lithographic process	4·5 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	4 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	4 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Other	2·5 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	2·25 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Papers covered partly or wholly with linseed oil cement	2·5 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	2·25 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Papers covered partly or wholly with metal or its solutions, regardless of weight:			
	Uncoated papers, including wrapping paper, with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern, or character, except designs, fancy effects, patterns, or characters produced on a paper machine without attachments, or produced by lithographic process	4·5 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	4 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	4 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Other	2·5 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	2·25 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Grease-proof and imitation parchment papers, which have been supercalendered and rendered transparent or partially so, and all other grease-proof and imitation parchment papers; all the foregoing not specially provided for, by whatever name known	1·25 cents per lb. and 6½% *ad val.*	1·125 cents per lb. and 5½% *ad val.*	1 cent per lb. and 5% *ad val.*
	Simplex decalcomania, not printed	1·25 cents per lb. and 5% *ad val.*	1·125 cents per lb. and 4½% *ad val.*	1 cent per lb. and 4% *ad val.*
	Uncoated papers, including wrapping paper, with the surfaces or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern, or character, except designs, fancy effects, patterns, or characters produced on a paper machine without attachments, or produced by lithographic process:			
	Embossed or printed otherwise than lithographically	4·5 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	4 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	4 cents per lb. and 8% *a d val.*
	Other (not including any paper partly or wholly covered with flock, gelatin, metal, or metal solutions)	2·5 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	2·25 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Vegetable parchment paper	1 cent per lb. and 5% *ad val.*	1 cent per lb. and 4% *ad val.*	1 cent per lb. and 3% *ad val.*
	Papers with coated surface or surface, embossed or printed otherwise than lithographically	2·5 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	2·25 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Papers with paraffin or wax-coated surface or surfaces	1·5 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	1·35 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	1·2 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Papers with coated surface or surfaces, not specially provided for, except book paper	2·125 cents per lb. and 6% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 5% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 4½% *ad val.*
	Printed matter other than lithographic, not specially provided for, which is dutiable under paragraph 1405, Tariff Act of 1930, by reason of being wholly or in chief value of any paper specified in that paragraph	2·5 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	2·25 cents per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	2 cents per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Sensitized paper, commonly or commercially known either as blue print or brown print, and similar sensitized paper	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
1406	Labels and flaps, composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed in whole or in part from stone, gelatin, metal, or other material, not specially provided for:			
	Over 10 square inches cutting size in dimensions, or not over such dimensions and neither embossed nor die-cut, any of the foregoing printed in less than 8 colours (bronze printing to be counted as 2 colours), but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf	21 cents per lb.	19 cents per lb.	17 cents per lb.
	Pictures, calendars, cards, placards, and other articles (not including bands, decalcomanias, fashion magazines or periodicals, labels, flaps, or transparencies), composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed in whole or in part from stone, gelatin, metal, or other material (except boxes, views of American scenery or objects, and music, and illustrations when forming part of a			

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
	periodical or newspaper, or of bound or unbound books, accompanying the same), not specially provided for:			
	Not over 0·012 inch thick	15 cents per lb.	13·5 cents per lb.	12 cents per lb.
	Over 0·012 but not over 0·020 inch thick and having a cutting size in dimensions:			
	Under 35 square inches:			
	Neither die-cut nor embossed	15 cents per lb.	13·5 cents per lb.	12 cents per lb.
	Either die-cut or embossed	15·75 cents per lb.	14 cents per lb.	13 cents per lb.
	Both die-cut and embossed	16·5 cents per lb.	14·8 cents per lb.	13 cents per lb.
	Over 35 square inches:			
	Neither die-cut nor embossed	12 cents per lb.	10·5 cents per lb.	10 cents per lb.
	Die-cut or embossed (but not both)	12·75 cents per lb.	11·25 cents per lb.	10 cents per lb.
1407 (a)	Bristol board of the kinds made on a Fourdrinier or a multi-cylinder machine, weighing 8 pounds or over per ream, and valued over 15 cents per pound:			
	Not ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner	1·25 cents per lb. and 6½% *ad val.*	1·25 cents per lb. and 5½% *ad val.*	1·25 cents per lb. and 4½% *ad val.*
	Ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner, whether in the pulp or otherwise, other than by lithographic process	1·25 cents per lb. and 10½% *ad val.*	1·25 cents per lb. and 9½% *ad val.*	1·25 cents per lb. and 8½% *ad val.*
	Drawing paper, weighing 8 pounds or over per ream, and valued 40 cents or over per ream:			
	Not ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner	0·85 cent per lb. and 4% *ad val.*	0·75 cent per lb. and 3% *ad val.*	..
	Ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner, whether in the pulp or otherwise, other than by lithographic process	1 cent. per lb. and 10% *ad val.*	0·9 cent per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	0·8 cent per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Handmade paper, and paper commonly or commercially known as handmade or machine handmade paper, weighing 8 pounds or over per ream, not ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner	1·25 cents per lb. and 6½% *ad val.*	1·125 cents per lb. and 5½% *ad val.*	1 cent per lb. and 5% *ad val.*
1407 (b)	Sheets of writing, letter, and note paper, with border gummed or perforated, with or without inserts, prepared for use as combination sheets and envelopes	20% *ad val.*	18% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
	Papeteries	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
1409	Filtering paper:			
	Valued under 75 cents per pound	4 cents per lb. and 13% *ad val.*	3·6 cents per lb. and 11½% *ad val.*	3·2 cents per lb. and 10% *ad val.*
	Valued 75 cents or more per pound	2 cents per lb. and 6½% *ad val.*	1·75 cents per lb. and 5½% *ad val.*	1·5 cents per lb. and 5% *ad val.*
	Jacquard designs on ruled paper, or cut on Jacquard cards, and parts of such designs	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
	Paper commonly or commercially known as cover paper, plain, uncoated, and undecorated	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
1410	Unbound books of all kinds, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, pamphlets, music in books or sheets, and printed matter; all the foregoing, not specially provided for:			
	Prayer books, and sheets or printed pages of prayer books bound wholly or in part in leather:			
	Of *bona fide* foreign authorship	3½% *ad val.*	2½% *ad val.*	1½% *ad val.*
	Other	6% *ad val.*	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*
	Tourist literature containing historical, geographic, time-table, travel, hotel, or similar information, chiefly with respect to places or travel facilities outside the continental United States:			
	Of *bona fide* foreign authorship	3½% *ad val.*	2½% *ad val.*	2% *ad val.*
	Other	6½% *ad val.*	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*
	Books (except diaries, prayer books, and music in books):			
	Of *bona fide* foreign authorship	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*
	Other	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*	7% *ad val.*
	Other (not including diaries):			
	Of *bona fide* foreign authorship	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*
	Pamphlets, not of *bona fide* foreign authorship	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Blank books and slate books (except diaries, notebooks, and address books)	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
	Book bindings wholly or in part of leather, not specially provided for	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	6% *ad val.*
	Book covers wholly or in part of leather, not specially provided for	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Booklets, printed lithographically or otherwise, not specially provided for	7 cents per lb.	6 cents per lb.	5 cents per lb.
	Postcards (not including American views), plain, decorated, embossed, or printed otherwise than by lithographic process	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
	Views of any landscape, scene, building, place or locality in the United States, on cardboard or paper, not thinner than 0·008 inch, by whatever process printed or produced, including those wholly or in part produced by either lithographic or photogelatin process (except showcards), occupying 35 square inches or less of surface per view, bound or unbound, or in any other form	15 cents per lb. and 25% *ad val.*	13·5 cents per lb. and 22½% *ad val.*	12 cents per lb. and 20% *ad val.*
	Drawings, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, and charts:			
	Containing additional text conveying historical, geographic, time-table, travel, hotel, or similar information, chiefly with respect to places or travel facilities outside the continental United States	6½% *ad val.*	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*
	Other	10½% *ad val.*	9½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
	Greeting cards, valentines, tally cards, place cards, and all other social and gift cards, including folders, booklets and cutouts, or in any other form, wholly or partly manufactured:			
	With greeting, title, or other wording	19% *ad val.*	17% *ad val.*	15% *ad val.*
	Other	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
1411	Photograph, autograph, scrap, postcard and postage-stamp albums, and albums for phonograph records, wholly or partly manufactured	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*
1412	Playing cards	5 cents per pack and 5% *ad val.*	4·5 cents per pack and 4½% *ad val.*	4 cents per pack and 4% *ad val.*
1413	Boxes, composed wholly or in chief value of paper, papier-mache, or paper board, and not specially provided for	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

United States (*Continued*)

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Present	New	
			A	B
	Papers and paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard and leatherboard or compress leather, embossed, cut, die-cut, or stamped into designs or shapes, such as initials, monograms, lace, borders, bands, strips, or other forms, or cut or shaped for boxes or other articles, plain or printed, but not lithographed, and not specially provided for:			
	Filtering paper	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
	Paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard, plate finished, supercalendered or friction calendered, laminated by means of an adhesive substance, coated, surface stained or dyed, lined or vat-lined, embossed, printed, or decorated or ornamented in any manner:			
	Pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wallboard, surface stained or dyed, lined or vat-lined, embossed, or printed	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*	5½% *ad val.*
	Other (except leatherboard, compress leather, solid fibre shoe board, gypsum board, and hardboard)	$6·16 per ton of 2,000 lb., but not less than 6% nor more than 12½% *ad val.*	$5·55 per ton of 2,000 lb., but not less than 5½% nor more than 11% *ad val.*	$5 per ton of 2,000 lb., but not less than 5% nor more than 10% *ad val.*
	Test or container boards of a bursting strength above 60 pounds per square inch by the Mullen or the Webb test	8½% *ad val.*	7½% *ad val.*	6½% *ad val.*
	Manufactures of paper or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for:			
	Ribbon flycatchers or fly ribbons	17% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
	Tubes wholly or in chief value of paper, commonly used for holding yarn or thread:			
	Parallel	0·5 cent per lb. and 10½% *ad val.*	0·5 cent per lb. and 9% *ad val.*	0·5 cent per lb. and 8% *ad val.*
	Tapered	1·7 cents per lb. and 21% *ad val.*	1·6 cents per lb. and 18½% *ad val.*	1·5 cents per lb. and 16½% *ad val.*

Investigation on Clinical Thermometers

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission have instituted an investigation to determine whether the increased import duty on clinical thermometers which was imposed in May, 1958 is still necessary in order to protect the domestic industry from serious injury. The increase in import duty, from 42½ per cent. to 85 per cent. *ad valorem*, was imposed as a result of an Escape Clause investigation.

A public hearing will begin at 10 a.m. on August 28, 1962, in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E. Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. The Secretary of the Commission should be notified in writing *at least three days before the hearing* by any interested parties desiring to appear and be heard.

FRANCE OFFERS FACILITIES

Leading U.K. Manufacturer offers accommodation of about 600 sq. ft. in office of their French subsidiary sales company, centre of Paris, to engineering electronic or similar firm interested in export to France; either to share office services or as sub-tenancy.

Write for details to:

Box No. M9227, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1

Labelling of Hazardous Substances

NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 26, 1962 (page 192), reporting that the United States requirements about placement, conspicuousness and contrast of warning information on the labels of hazardous substances, were suspended until August 1, 1962. This date has now been changed to February 1, 1963.

Further information may be obtained from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section) Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extensions 372-3).

Escape Clause Application on Some Earthenware

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission have instituted an investigation under the 'Escape Clause' procedure into imports of the following articles:

> Earthenware and crockery ware composed of a non-vitrified absorbent body, including white granite and semi-porcelain earthenware, and cream-coloured ware, terra cotta, and stoneware, all the foregoing which are tableware, kitchenware, and table and kitchen utensils, provided for in paragraph 211 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

A public hearing will begin at 10 a.m. on July 25, 1962, in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. The Secretary of the Commission should be notified in writing, at least five days before the hearing, by any interested party desiring to be present, to produce evidence or to be heard.

Exporters are advised to ensure that their importers are represented at the hearing, but if for any reason this is impossible, it is desirable that the exporter should submit direct to the Commission any information having a bearing on the investigation. This may be done by letter directed to the Commission, and it will be considered by them in their general investigation without requiring appearance at the hearing. Exporters who make their representations in this way are requested to send copies to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade.

A copy of the application for the investigation, filed by the United States Potters' Association, may be seen at the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2856), to whom any inquiries about this notice should be addressed. Copies of the application are also available for public inspection at the Tariff Commission's offices in Washington and New York.

Tariff Amendment

PUBLIC LAW 87-455, approved on May 21, 1962, provides for the free duty of data which relates to business conducted outside the United States. The free list of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

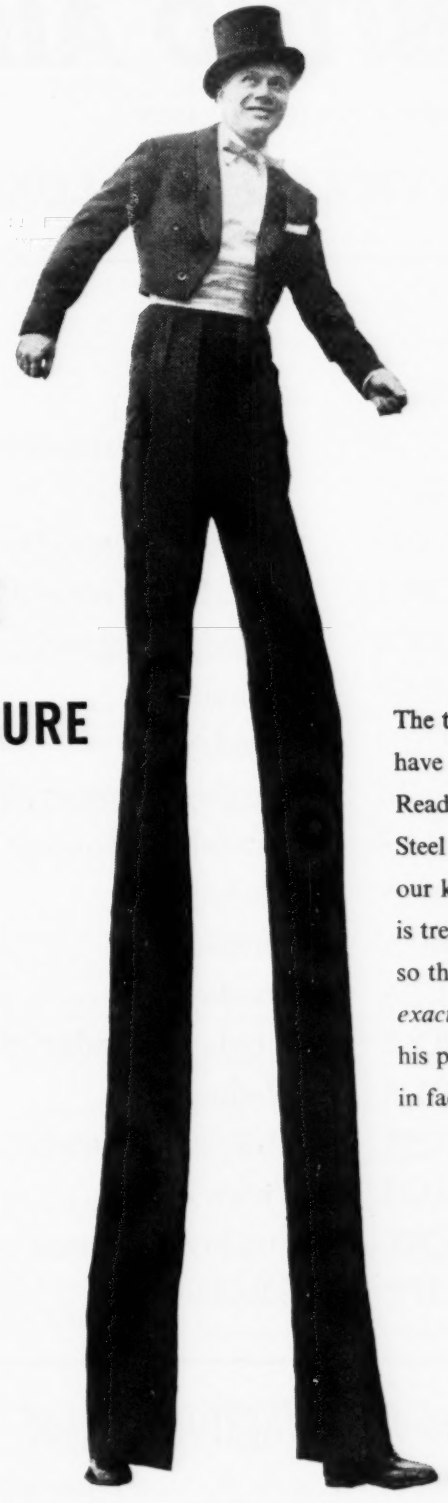
Paragraph 1827. Records, diagrams and other data with regard to any business, engineering, or exploration operation endured outside the United States, whether on paper, cards, photographs, overprints, tapes or other media.

Hearing on China and Porcelain

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 25, 1962 (pages 1193-4), about a United States 'Escape Clause' investigation of imports of china and porcelain table- and kitchenware. The date of the hearing has been changed from August 7 to July 24, 1962.

'The Japanese Economy'

The Federation of British Industries have published a survey 'The Japanese Economy'. This is a companion volume to an earlier report entitled 'A look at Japan'. Copies from F.B.I. Print and Publications, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. 42s. and 10s. respectively.



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CANADA

'Made in Canada' Rulings

THE FOLLOWING rulings have been made for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class of kind made in Canada'

Vacuum Forming Machines, designed for use in the plastics industry.
Hydraulically-operated Scissor-type Lift Tables, being machines used in materials handling.
Jig and Sabre Saw Blades, as used in portable electric tools, or attachments therefor.
Flexible corrugated metal hose or tubing, up to and including two inches inside diameter.

(*Rulings effective June* 19, 1962.)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda, series D51-12-2, D51-21-1, D51-16-1 and D51-30-1 dated May 28, 1962.

MEXICO

Tax Exemptions for New Industries

THE MEXICAN *Diario Oficial* of April 4, 1962 published two general declarations of tax exemptions under the Law for the Encouragement of New and Necessary Industries in favour of the manufacture of slatted box cars (*carro-jaula*) and gondola cars (*carro-gondola*) respectively.

This industry is considered to be a basic one but, in order to obtain the necessary benefits, interested firms must comply with the following conditions:

(a) Maintain the capital structure of their company in such a form that it does not effect the net balance of payments of the country by the exportation of foreign exchange in the form of royalties, technical services, patent rights, interests, etc.

(b) Payments abroad in connection with the purchase or use of patent rights, trade marks, technical assistance, whether they be in the form of royalties, participation in production, sales or profits, in interests or under other names, whether in cash, in stock or in credit will be limited to the percentage of sales which will be determined by the Mexican authorities.

(c) Foreign technicians may only be employed during the first year of the concession. Foreigners engaged in activities other than direct production may be employed for two years only. In both cases the foreign experts must train Mexican personnel to take their place.

(d) Total payments made to foreign personnel in respect of salaries, honoraria, bonuses, services, etc., must not exceed 20 per cent. of the total of such payments made to all personnel.

(e) Comply with the standards of quality which the Mexican authorities may issue.

Subject to the above conditions, exemptions of up to 10 years from payment of import duties (100 per cent.), stamp duties (100 per cent.), sales tax (100 per cent.) or income tax (40 per cent.) will be granted.

BRITISH GUIANA

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the British Guiana Open General Licence (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 6, 1959, page 599) is further amended by the addition of the following:

Bacon.
Ham.

Any inquiries relating to the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 378).

Guide to British Electronic Valve Industry

A guide to the structure of the British electronic valve and semiconductor industry is available under the title of 'British Valve and Semiconductor Industry'. Copies from the British Radio Valve Manufacturers' Association 156 Oxford Street, London, W.1. Free.

VENEZUELA

Exchange at the Controlled Market Rate for Imports of Machinery

WITH REFERENCE to the notice headed 'Import Control' published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 20, 1962, (Pages 879 and 880) concerning Decree No. 724, according to which, amongst other items, imports of machinery were no longer entitled to foreign exchange at the official rate, unless shipped before April 16, the British Embassy in Caracas have now reported that the Venezuelan Ministries of Finance and Development have issued a notice in the following terms:

Controlled Market Exchange for Imports of Machinery

'Notice is hereby given to those, who have placed orders for machinery and industrial equipment abroad before April 2, 1962 or prior to that date, that they should apply to the Commission, created under Decree No. 724 of April 2, 1962, at the Exchange Control Office of the Central Bank within a period of 30 days from the date of the publication of this notice.

2. Applications should be accompanied by a clear description of the machinery and equipment to be imported, its purpose, its value, conditions of payment supporting documents and the registration number of the industrial project to which the said machinery is destined, in accordance with the provisions of Decree No. 698 of February 20, 1962.

Caracas, May 10, 1962.'

Imports of Powdered Milk

WITH REFERENCE to previous notices published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 14, 1961 (page 901) and January 5, 1962 (page 34), it has been reported that, by a Resolution published in the Venezuelan *Official Gazette* of May 8, and effective from May 16, 1962, 1 kilogram of locally produced powdered milk must be purchased for every 1½ kilograms imported in order to qualify for exemption from Customs duty.

JAMAICA

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 28, 1961, page 1044) is further amended by the addition of the following terms:

58 Coin Operated Machines, Amusement
59 Edible Starch
60 Citrus Products
61 Milling Machines, Grain
62 Tomato Juice

Any inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: CHAncery 4411, Ext. 378).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Customs Tariff Change

BY DECREE No. 5896 dated May 14, 1962, the following change has been made in the Dominican Republic Customs Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	New Duty R.D.$	Old Duty R.D.$
15 (b)	Portland Roman cement and the like .	Gross Kilo	0.007	0.008

NICARAGUA

Import List Change

BY DECREE No. 72 of, and effective from, May 3, 1962, published in the Nicaraguan *La Gaceta* on May 11, 1962, the following goods were transferred from Import List No. II to Import List No. III:

Tariff No.	*Description*
681-07-02	Galvanized plates and sheets.

BEAMA Export Conference

The 'BEAMA Golden Jubilee Export Conference Proceedings', now published, deals with the trend of export trade in the electrical industry. Copies (limited) from BEAMA Overseas Division, 36 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Price 30s.

COLOMBIA

Import Control

ACCORDING to a Resolution issued by the Colombian Government, and effective from April 13, 1962, all future imports by government entities including decentralized public establishments will require the prior permission of the Superintendency of Imports.

BELGIUM

Transmission Tax Surcharge on Imported Goods

A BELGIAN Royal Decree dated May 10, 1962 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 118 of May 17, 1962), makes the following changes in Transmission Tax Surcharge payable on certain imported goods.*

The decree came into force on May 21, 1962.

Benelux Tariff No.	Description	Basic Transmission tax	Transmission tax surcharge on imported goods	Effect of Decree of May 10, 1962
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
13.03 A VIII	Vegetable saps and extracts: Other than of opium, aloes and manna, quassia amara, liquorice, pyrethrum and roots and plants containing rotenone, hops, vegetable extracts, intermixed, for the preparation of beverages or foodstuffs:			
a	Medicinal:			
ex	Containing alcohol	12	10	Plus 2
ex	Other	12	4	No change
28.42 A VI b	Carbonates of basic lead	6	Nil	Minus 3
31.05 A	Fertilizers, other than natural animal or vegetable fertilizers, not chemically treated, nitrogenous, phosphatic, or potassic mineral or chemical fertilizers:			
I	Ammonium phosphates; phosphonitrates; ammonium-potassium phosphates	6	2	Minus 2
II	Other:			
a	Nitrogenous:			
1	Containing more than 10% by weight of nitrogen:			
bb	Other than natural potassic sodium nitrate, (consisting of a mixture of natural sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate, of which the proportion of potassium nitrate does not exceed 44 per cent. with a total nitrogen content of not more than 16.3 per cent. in weight)	6	2	Minus 2
2	Other	6	2	Minus 2
b	N.s.m.	6	2	Minus 2
73.35 B	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel: Other than leaf springs, single or laminated:			
	Wire springs for upholstery and mattresses . .	6	6	Minus 1
	Other	6	7	No change
87.06 B III	Parts and accessories of tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials, special purpose motor lorries and vans (such as breakdown lorries, fire-engines, mobile workshops, etc.): Parts and accessories other than assemblies not specified as such in sub-heading B or in another heading of the Tariff: Other than for bodywork or transmission and steering gear parts:			
ex a	Wheels of sheet or plate iron or steel *of which the weight does not exceed 55 kilogrammes* . .	6	5	Addition to text (shown in italics).

Note: The Transmission Tax Surcharge is additional to the basic transmission tax.

This surcharge is levied on certain specified imported goods in order to remove or reduce any difference in burden that may arise between taxation on imported goods and taxation on goods manufactured in Belgium.

*A previous notice was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 30, 1962, page 716.

THE NETHERLANDS

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order, No. D2/4665, of May 28, 1962 (*Nederlandse Staatscourant*, No. 102, of May 28, 1962), contains an addition (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from *non-E.E.C.* countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may NOT be re-exported from The Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated.)

The Order came into force on May 30, 1962.

Addition

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)	Duty-free or Reduced Duty
ex 29·31 B II	*n*-Dodecyl mercaptan, destined for the manufacture of synthetic rubber	7·5	Free

A previous notice on The Netherlands Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 20, 1962 (page 887).

Report on Overseas Trade

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

Summarizes each month the broad pattern of United Kingdom trade. It includes tables of imports, trade in commodity groups with the principal areas of the world, exports and balance of trade by countries, indices of volume changes and import and export prices.

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ICELAND

Industrial Property Convention

ICELAND having acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at London on June 2, 1934, an Order in Council was accordingly made on May 23, 1962, declaring Iceland to be a Convention country for the purposes of all the provisions of the Acts governing patents, designs and trade marks. The Order (S.I. 1962 No. 1083) came into operation on May 24,1962.

Copies of the above Order may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at the usual addresses, price 3d. (by post 5½d.)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Application

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 303, published as Government notice No. 378 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of May 25, 1962, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received an application for increased duty on:

(a) All plastic toys, excluding animals, dolls and rattles, and

(b) other toys included under Tariff Item 307 (5) (c).

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firms wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization, should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independant representations to the South African Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 5989/62.

SIERRA LEONE

Amendments to Customs Tariff

THE SIERRA LEONE Customs Tariff (Amendment) Order 1962, makes the following changes with effect from April 1, 1962, in the First and Second Schedules of the Sierra Leone Customs Tariff (published in the Board of Trade Journal of January 29, 1955, pages 258 to 263):

	Unit	Preferential duty	General duty
First Schedule – Import duties. New Item 14B Eggs, fresh	dozen	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Second Schedule – Exemptions. Foodstuffs, para. 33 (2) Delete – Eggs, fresh.			

LIBERIA

Legal Opinion on Governmental Agreements

AN EXECUTIVE Order has been issued which requires all agreements, including commercial contracts for the supply of goods and services, between the Republic of Liberia and any foreign or local concern to be referred to the Department of Justice for a legal opinion before signature. In default of this, any such agreement will be ineffective.

Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

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ZANZIBAR

Customs Tariff Changes

THE ZANZIBAR Customs and Excise Duties (Provisional Collection) Order, 1962, provides for the following revision of import duties in the First Schedule to the Zanzibar Customs Tariff, and is effective from May 22, 1962:

Schedule I

Item	Article	Rate of Duty
1	Meat:	
	(a) Fresh, chilled or frozen	12½% *ad valorem*
	(b) Bacon and ham	12½% *ad valorem*
	(c) Sausages and similar articles not in airtight containers	12½% *ad valorem*
	(d) In airtight containers, including extracts and other preparations	12½% *ad valorem*
2	Cream: evaporated or condensed	Sh. 1·00 per lb.
3	Cheese	12½% *ad valorem*
4	Butter, ghee, lard, margarine, and similar edible fats, and oils including ghee substitutes	12½% *ad valorem*
5	Cereals:	
	(a) Wheat, in the grain, ground or otherwise prepared but not including bran	Shs. 2·25 per 100 lb.
	(b) Rice in the husk (paddy)	Shs. 2·40 per 100 lb.
	(c) Rice, in the grain, ground or otherwise prepared	Shs. 4·00 per 100 lb.
6	Macaroni, vermicelli and similar preparations	12½% *ad valorem*
7	Fruits and nuts:	
	(a) Currants (dried)	Shs. 3·50 per 100 lb.
	(b) Other fruit (dried)	25% *ad valorem*
	(c) Betel-nuts	25% *ad valorem*
	(d) Other nuts, excluding groundnuts, cashewnuts (unprocessed), coconuts and copra	25% *ad valorem*
8	Onions	Shs. 2·50 per 100 lb.
9	Garlic	12½% *ad valorem*
10	Sugar: refined or unrefined including jaggery	Shs. 8·50 per 100 lb.
11	Coffee:	
	(a) In the cherry, parchment or bean	Shs. 8·00 per 100 lb.
	(b) Roasted and/or ground	Cts. 40 per lb.
12	Tea	Cts. 70 per lb.
13	Cocoa	12½% *ad valorem*
14	Natural and artificial table waters	25% *ad valorem*
15	Fruit juices, syrups and cordials, unfermented	Shs. 4·00 per Imp. gall.
16	Beer, cider and perry of all kinds, of a strength exceeding 3% of proof spirit	Shs. 8·00 per Imp. gall.
17	Extracts, essences, preservatives, flavouring and colouring matter for use in the manufacture of mineral waters and similar beverages and also for uses in foodstuffs	25% *ad valorem*
18	Wines:	
	(a) Vermouth	Shs. 12·00 per Imp. gall.
	(b) Still, other than Sacramental wines	Shs. 12·00 per Imp. gall.
	(c) Sparkling	Shs. 24·00 per Imp. gall.
19	Spirits:	
	(a) Liqueurs, cordials, and mixed potable spirits, exceeding 3% of proof spirit	Shs. 130·00 per Imp. gall.
	(b) Other potable spirits exceeding 3% of proof spirit, e.g. brandy, whisky, rum, gin, Geneva and rectified spirits other than for use in the compounding of medicines	Shs. 130·00 per Imp. gall
	NOTE: No allowance will be made for underproof in excess of 12½%.	
20	Vinegar	25% *ad valorem*
21	Tobacco:	
	(a) Unmanufactured	Shs. 6·00 per 100 lb.
	(b) Manufactured	Shs. 19·00 per lb.
	(c) Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	Shs. 19·00 per lb.
	(d) Cigarettes	Shs. 19·00 per lb.
	(e) Snuff	Shs. 1·10 per lb.
22	Foodstuffs of all kinds, including confectionery, in bottles, tins, cartons or similar containers, n.e.e., but not including milk, evaporated or condensed or dried and patent or proprietary milk foods for infants or nursing mothers, maize meal	25% *ad valorem*
23	Animal oils, not including tallow, and fats and greases, n.e.e., except when imported by a recognized medical institution or a registered or licensed medical practitioner for medical purposes or by a registered druggist for the purposes of his business	25% *ad valorem*
24	Oils, essential (natural and synthetic) and perfumed not being medical or toilet preparations	60% *ad valorem*
25	Gas compressed:	
	(a) Gas, for the preparation of aerated waters	Cts. 12 per lb.
	(b) Liquid petroleum gas, including butane and propane, and mixtures thereof, imported for domestic and industrial consumption	Cts. 8 per lb.
26	Dyes and dye-stuffs, including laundry blue, not including blue imported for the manufacture of soap	25% *ad valorem*
27	Paints and paint pastes, enamels, varnishes, celluloses, distempers, fillers, siccatives, mastics, turpentine, thinners, but not including electrical insulating varnishes and enamels	25% *ad valorem*
28	Printer's ink, stencil ink and inked ribbons	25% *ad valorem*
29	Writing and drawing ink, including ink for stamp pads	25% *ad valorem*
30	Pencils, pencil leads, crayons, paint boxes, artist's paints and materials	25% *a d valorem*
31	Perfumed spirits	Shs. 133·50 per Imp. gall. or 60% *ad val.* whichever is the greater
31A	Perfumery, not including perfumed spirits	60% *ad valorem*
32	Cosmetics and toilet preparations, n.e.e.	60% *ad valorem*
33	Dentifrices	20% *ad valorem*
34	Soaps and cleaning preparations:	
	(a) Toilet soap, including shaving soaps and creams	20% *ad valorem*
	(b) Other soaps and washing powders excluding medicated soaps	20% *ad valorem*
	(c) Shampoos	20% *ad valorem*
35	Manufactures of rubber and rubber substitutes, n.e.e., not including: (a) rubber belting for machinery, transmission hose, and electrical material and (b) hot water bottles, nasal douches and similar medical or surgical requisites	25% *ad valorem*
36	Tyres and tubes, not attached to wheels or vehicles and not for use on agricultural tractors:	
	(a) Pneumatic:	
	I. Tyres, including the weight of the immediate wrapper	Cts. 60 per lb.
	II. Tubes for motor vehicles or for sidecars and trailers for motor vehicles	Cts. 50 per lb.
	III. Tubes, bicycle and other	Cts. 60 per lb.
	(b) Solid, complete or in lengths or in pieces	Cts. 30 per lb.
37	Plyboard, pulpboard, plastic and similar composite sheeting and boarding	12½% *ad valorem*
38	Trunks, chests, suitcases and similar containers, empty	25% *ad valorem*
39A	Builders' wood-work	12½% *ad valorem*
39B	Picture frames and mouldings	25% *ad valorem*
39C	Wood and timber unmanufactured, n.e.e., including sawn, planed, smoothed, grooved or tongued but not including mangrove poles	12½% *ad valorem*
40	Furniture including pictures, ornaments, lampshades and floor coverings, but not including refrigerators	25% *ad valorem*
41	Newsprint paper	Shs. 3·00 per cwt.
42	Common packing and wrapping paper, including old newspapers	25% *ad valorem*
43	Printing paper, n.e.e.	12½% *ad valorem*
44	Cigarette paper	60% *ad valorem*
45	Paper bags, cardboard boxes and discs and other manufactures of cardboard, other than when imported for the packing of local produce or manufactures	25% *ad valorem*
46	Writing paper, blotting paper, envelops, pens and similar stationery	25% *ad valorem*
47	Other stationery, n.e.e.	25% *ad valorem*
48	Paper manufactures, n.e.e, but not including banknotes and other paper currency and postage stamps (used or unused)	25% *ad valorem*
49	Leather, dressed; leather manufactures, n.e.e.; imitation and artificial leather and manufactures thereof, n.e.e.	25% *ad valorem*
50	Sewing cottons and silks, embroidery cottons and silks, knitting wool and similar yarns and threads	25% *ad valorem*
51	Piece-goods, not including bagging and sacking in the piece and mosquito netting:	
	(a) Cotton, grey and unbleached	Cts. 16 per sq. yd. or 22½% *ad valorem* whichever is the greater
	(b) Cotton, bleached and khangas	Cts. 18 per sq. yd. or 22½% *ad valorem* whichever is the greater
	(c) Other, of cotton or other material, n.e.e.	Cts. 18 per sq. yd. or 22½% *ad valorem* whichever is the greater
	(d) Silk	22½% *ad valorem*
	(e) Man-made fibres	Cts. 30 per sq. yd. or 22½% *ad valorem* whichever is the greater
52	Ribbons, trimmings, lace, tape, elastic, fastenings and similar haberdashery	25% *ad valorem*
53	Blankets, travelling rugs and coverlets	Cts. 90 each or 22½% *ad valorem* whichever is the greater
54	Wearing apparel, n.e.e., including prepared boot and shoe soles and similar smallwear	22½% *ad valorem*
55	Wearing apparel, secondhand (reconditioned or otherwise) for sale	25% *ad valorem*
56	Table, bed and toilet linen, of cotton or other textile materials including man-made fibres	25% *ad valorem*
57	Motor spirit, and products ordinarily used as such; benzine, benzoline, naphtha (non-potable), n.e.e., gasoline, petrol and petroleum, shale and coal-tar spirit generally (but not including power paraffin and kerosene), except on proof to the Comptroller of Customs that it is imported for use only as fuel for aircraft and is declared as such at the time of importation	Cts. 90 per Imp. gall. 62° F.
58	Kerosene and power paraffin	Cts. 22 per Imp. gall. 62° F.
58B	Fuel oil, mineral; light amber for high speed engines: Provided that the Comptroller of Customs shall refund the duty on such fuel oil on proof that the fuel oil has been used in stationary engines for industrial purposes	Cts. 90 per Imp. gall. 62° F.
59	Lubricating oil, vegetable, animal or mineral, except on proof to the Comptroller of Customs that it is imported for use only as a lubricant for aircraft and is declared as such at the time of importation	20% *ad valorem*
60	Lubricating grease, vegetable, animal or mineral, except on proof to the Comptroller of Customs that it is imported for use only as a lubricant for aircraft and is declared as such at the time of importation	20% *ad valorem*
61	Candles and tapers	Shs. 7·00 per cwt.
62	Condiments, n.e.e.: prepared sauces, spices, pickles, chutney and similar preparations	25% *ad valorem*
63	Table and household crockery, portable	25% *ad valorem*
64	Mirrors, imported as such and not forming part of another article or set of other articles	25% *ad valorem*
64B	Plate and sheet glass	12½% *ad valorem*
65	Lanterns and lamps, including globes, chimneys and shades, and spare parts thereof	25% *ad valorem*
66	Table and other household glassware, portable	25% *ad valorem*

Zanzibar (*Continued*)

Item	Article	Rate of Duty
67	Jewellery; imitation jewellery, precious and semi-precious stones; beads, including sequins, made of any material	25% *ad valorem*
68	Personal or household requisites, n.e.e., including spoons, forks, dishes, cigarette-lighters and cases, toilet sets and similar articles, but not including binoculars or cups, medals and other trophies, imported for presentation:	
	(a) As prizes at public examinations, exhibitions, shows or for competitions of skill or sport open to the public or members of recognized clubs;	
	(b) for bravery, good conduct, humanity, for excellence in art, industry, invention, manufactures, learning, science or for meritorious public service:	
	Provided that proof to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs is produced prior to clearing such articles through the Customs that they are intended for presentation as specified above	25% *ad valorem*
69	Table and other household utensils, n.e.e., not including buckets and dustbins	25% *ad valorem*
70	Household holloware, portable, n.e.e., not including buckets and dustbins	25% *ad valorem*
70A	Buckets not including sanitary buckets and dustbins	12½% *ad valorem*
71	Flat irons, charcoal irons and electric irons	25% *ad valorem*
72	Nails, screws, bolts, nuts, tacks, spikes, rivets, washers, screw eyes and hooks and similar fastenings, whether imported as spare parts or not	25% *ad valorem*
73	Locks, keys, hinges and similar fittings for doors and windows, etc., padlocks	25% *ad valorem*
74	Household cutlery; scissors	25% *ad valorem*
75	Razors	25% *ad valorem*
76	Safety-razor blades	25% *ad valorem*
77	Other cutler's wares, n.e.e., but not including articles manufactured especially for agricultural, surgical or dental purposes	25% *ad valorem*
78	Motor vehicles and chassis not including motor ambulances, complete:	
	(a) Motor cars and trailers therefor	15% *ad valorem*
	(b) Motor lorries including trailers specially manufactured therefor	15% *ad valorem*
	(c) Motor bicycles and tricycles; power-assisted cycles and sidecars therefor, but not including invalid chairs	15% *ad valorem*
	(d) All motor vehicle and motor engine parts and accessories, n.e.e.	15% *ad valorem*
	(e) Brake fluid, car polishes, adhesive tape, bostik, gasket shellac, radiator cement, repair outfits including rubber solution and valve tubing	25% *ad valorem*
79	Office machines and appliances including safes and cash boxes	25% *ad valorem*
80	Primus and other portable oil stoves	25% *ad valorem*
81	Sewing machines	25% *ad valorem*
82	Weighing balances and scales including petrol and oil delivery pumps embodying measuring devices, but not including balances and scales for scientific, laboratory or medical purposes or for the control of manufacturing operations	12½% *ad valorem*
83	Electric batteries and accumulators, not including batteries and accumulators for use in factories or for medical purposes	25% *ad valorem*
84	Bulbs and tubes for electric lighting including neon and similar bulbs and tubes.	
85	Wireless receiving sets, including radiograms, pick-ups, and extension loud-speakers and parts thereof	25% *ad valorem*
86	Electric torches, complete and torch cases	25% *ad valorem*
87	Pedal bicycles and tricycles not including children's toys	25% *ad valorem*
88	Rickshaws	25% *ad valorem*
88B	Perambulators and similar baby carriages	25% *ad valorem*
89	Cinematographic apparatus exceeding 16 mm. and appliances thereof, photographic chemicals, plates and printing papers, but not including:	
	(a) Cinematographic projectors and magic lanterns and slides therefor, imported for use in, or by, scientific or educational institutions.	
	(b) All X-ray equipment	25% *ad valorem*
90	Sponges and loofahs	25% *ad valorem*
91	Clocks and watches: not including chronometers, and clocks for public exhibition incorporated as an integral part of a building	25% *ad valorem*
92	Gramophones, phonographs and records therefor, tape-recorders, parts thereof, and tape therefor	25% *ad valorem*
93	Firearms including airguns and pistols, ammunition, swords, daggers and similar weapons	25% *ad valorem*
94	Matches:	
	(a) In boxes of not more than 100 matches	Shs. 6·00 per gross boxes
	(b) In boxes of more than 100 and not more than 200 matches	Shs. 12·00 per gross boxes
	(c) And for every 100 additional matches or part thereof, in excess of 200 per box	Shs. 6·00 per gross boxes
	(d) Tear-off matches, in strips, discs or booklets.	Cts. 50 per 1,000 matches
95	Fireworks	25% *ad valorem*
96	Umbrellas and parasols	25% *ad valorem*
97	Musical instruments, n.e.e.	25% *ad valorem*
98	Walking sticks, whips, fly switches and similar articles	25% *ad valorem*
99	Prepared decorative feathers and human hair	25% *ad valorem*
100	Toys, games, and accessories therefor, sports goods, n.e.e.	12½% *ad valorem*
101	Works of art, curios and similar goods, under 100 years old, not including articles imported for permanent exhibition	25% *ad valorem*
102	Brooms and brushes	25% *ad valorem*
103	Denatured spirits	Shs. 1·50 per Imp. gall.
104	Cement:	
	(a) Portland and similar cements for building purposes NOTE: Cement in packages of not less than 350 lb. and not more than 400 lb. to be deemed 400 lb.	Shs. 1·50 per 400 lb.
	(b) Cement clinker	12½% *ad valorem*
	(c) Pudlo, ironite, cementone, and similar substances for proofing, hardening or colouring cement	12½% *ad valorem*
	(d) Plaster of Paris, in bulk	12½% *ad valorem*
	(e) Putty	12½% *ad valorem*
105	Metals:	
	(a) Plates and sheets, plain, corrugated, perforated, galvanized or enamelled, including plates covered with lead, tin or zinc, but not including plates and sheets for the packing of oil, kerosene or motor spirit or of goods the product of agriculture or manufacture within the Protectorate	12½% *ad valorem*
	(b) Metal ridgings, gutterings, down pipes and ventilators	12½% *ad valorem*
	(c) Angle, bar, channel, rod, H., T., not worked or fabricated, n.e.e.	12½% *ad valorem*
	(d) Fabricated girders and fabricated metal work for buildings and bridges, n.e.e.; structural metal-work for staging and platforms	12½% *ad valorem*
	(e) Doors and windows and similar finished builders' structural parts whether assembled or not	12½% *ad valorem*
	(f) Metal pipes, n.e.e.	12½% *ad valorem*
106	Asbestos and asbestos cement manufactures, namely sheets, plain or corrugated, slates, tiles, ridging and gutterings, asbestos washers and gaskets, and asbestos packing	12½% *ad valorem*
107	Bricks, slates, tiles and cement blocks for building purposes	12½% *ad valorem*

For the purpose of this Schedule:

'n.e.e.' means 'not elsewhere enumerated'.

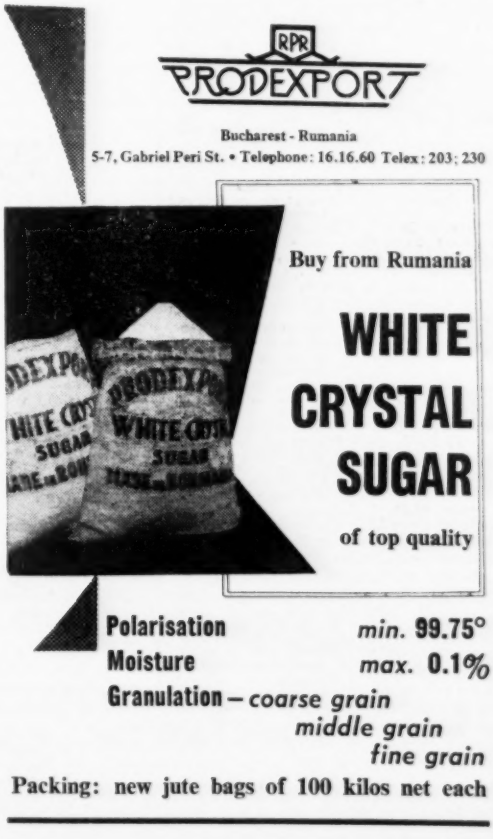
Goods chargeable with duty by weight are, except where otherwise provided for, charged with duty on the net weight, which may be arrived at either by weighing net, or deducting from the gross weight the actual tare or an average tare agreed to by the importer.

Tins, jars, bottles and other receptacles of reputed weight or content to be deemed not less than such weight or content.

'Proof' means the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer.

'Proof spirit' means spirits which, at a temperature of fifty-one degrees Fahrenheit, weigh twelve-thirteenths of an equal volume of distilled water at the same temperature.

Integral parts of an article which is liable to an *ad valorem* duty, or is free of duty, imported for replacement purposes, or as spare parts, shall be liable to the same rate as the article itself, or free of duty, as the case may be, unless they are specifically excluded, or provided for elsewhere, in the Tariff.



REPUBLIC OF DAHOMEY

Global Quotas, 1962

THE FOLLOWING list gives details of the quotas which have been established under the Dahomey import programme for 1962 for imports from all sources:

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description	Quotas in (N.F. 1,000)	Remarks
1	04-01-04-04	Milk products	192	
2	10-02 to 10-07	Cereals, other than wheat	P.M.	
3	22-03	Beer	37	
4	22-01, 02, 04 to 10	Beverages, spirits, vinegar	1,000	Drinks other than whisky or gin limited to 474,000 N.F.
5	Chap. 17, excluding 17-01, and Chaps. 18 and 19	Sugar and sugar confectionery, cocoa and preparations, cereal preparations	76	
6	01 to 08, 09-01 to 09-10, Chap. 11, except 11-01 and 11-07, Chaps, 12, 15, 16, 20 and 21	Live animals, meats, fish, eggs, honey, plants, vegetables, fruits, coffee, tea, mate, spices, milling industry products, except wheat flour, malt, oilseeds, oleaginous fruit, grains, seeds, fodder, animal and vegetable oils and fats, meat, fish, vegetable and other foodstuffs preparations	180	
7	24-01 and 02	Raw and manufactured tobacco	2,000	
8	25-01, 25-23	Common salt, hydraulic cements		8 is included in the total for 9.
9	Chap. 25 except 25-01, Chap. 26, 27-01, 02, 04, 03, 05 to 08, 17, Chap. 73 except 73-38, Chaps. 74 to 81	Salt, sulphur, earths and stones, plastering materials, lime and cement, metallic ores and slag, and ash, mineral fuels and oils, bituminous substances, mineral waxes, base metals and articles of base metals	200	
10	27-09 and 10, 27-11 to 16	Crude petrol oils, petroleum gases, jelly, paraffin wax, petroleum bitumen and other petrol and oil residues, asphalt, shale, asphaltic rock and tar sands, bituminous mixtures	12,000	
11	Chap. 30, 32-05, 38-11	Pharmaceutical products, colouring matters, insecticides		Totals of Quotas 11 to 14 given under No. 14.
12	Chap. 39	Plastics materials.		
13	Chap. 40	Natural, etc., rubber and rubber products.		
14	Chaps. 28, 29, 31, 32 (except 32-05), 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 (except 38-11)	Inorganic and organic chemicals, fertilizers, tanning extracts, etc., except colouring matters, essential oils and resins, soap, waxes, etc., albuminoidal substances, glues, matches, explosives, photographic and cinematographic products, various products of the chemical industries	500	
15	Ex 55-09 Ex 56-07 Ex 56-07	Printed cotton fabric. Printed fabrics of man-made fibres. Other synthetic or artificial fabrics, printed, discontinuous	P.M.	
16	55-07, 55-08, Ex 55-09, Ex 56-07, 62-01	Cotton fabrics, not printed, synthetic or artificial fabrics, printed, discontinuous, blankets	1,060	Approximate value only, limited in quantity to 217 tons.
17	57-10 62-03	Woven fabrics of jute. Sacks and bags of jute	1,650	
18	Chaps. 60, 61 and 63	Knitted and crocheted goods, clothing and accessories, second-hand clothing and rags	20	
19	73-38, Chap. 82, Chap. 83	Kitchenware, tools, cutlery, miscellaneous articles of base metals	700	Maximum quota from Asiatic countries, including Hong Kong, 485,000 N.F.
20	Ex 84-12, 13, 15 and 17, Ex 84-41, 84-51, 52, 54, etc. Ex 84-10, 11, 17 to 22, 28, 30, 32, 37, 38 and 61. 85-06, 07, 10 and 12. 85-15, Ex 85-01, 02, 05, 08, 11, 14, 17 to 28. 85-03, 04 and 09, 90-01 to 03, 07-10 (except 90-10 c)). Ex 90-13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23 to 29, Chaps. 91 and 93 (except 93-01, 02, and 07A	Domestic refrigeration, air-conditioning and furnace equipment. Domestic sewing machines, typewriters, calculators, adding machines, statistical machines, duplicators, photocopying machines, etc. Other working machinery from Chap. 84. Electromechanical domestic equipment. Domestic radios, other working machinery from Chap. 85. Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, spectacles, frames, etc. Photographic and cinema equipment, etc. Other working optical and precision instrument equipment, etc. Clocks and watches. Arms and ammunition other than for military use	1,500*	*Maximum quota for refrigerators: 690,000 N.F. *Maximum for air conditioners: 350,000 N.F. *Maximum for clocks and watches: 140,000 N.F.
21	84-01 to 06, 84-09, 22, 23 and 59, Ex 84-56, 84-24 to 30. Others from Chap. 84. Others from Chap. 85. Chaps. 86, 88, 89, and Ex 90	Steam and other vapour generating boilers, locomotive boilers, etc. Road rollers, etc. (public works, mining and lifting and loading equipment). Food and agricultural machinery. Other machinery and equipment (non-electric). Electrical machinery and equipment, railway, air and naval equipment. Scientific and optical equipment (measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical, etc.)	1,250	
22	87-02, 04, 05, 06, 87-07 to 16	Cars and vehicles, other than tramway or railway rolling stock, and spares. Commercial vans less than 3 tons loaded, and parts. Vans more than 3 tons loaded and parts. Motorcycles, cycles, and parts	2,000	
23	Ex 87-01 and 06	Caterpillar tractors and parts. Wheeled tractors and parts	500	
24	05, 13, 14, 23, 41, 42, 43, Ex 44-03. 45, 46, 47. 48-01 to 09, 48-10 to 21. 49, 50, 51	Other products of animal origin (1). Raw vegetable materials suitable for use in dyeing or tanning, gums, resins, and other vegetable saps and extracts (1). Vetable plaiting and carving materials, and other products of vegetable origin, n.e.s. (1). Residues and waste from food industries, prepared animal fodder. Skins and hides (1). Leather goods. Furskins and artificial fur manufactures. Wood in the rough, except tropical, boards, sawn lengths, plywood. Cork and articles thereof. Straw and esparto manufactures, paper-making materials (1), paper and cardboard, rolls or sheets. Cigarette papers, wallpapers, writing papers, books and products of the graphic arts (2). Silk, floss silk. Synthetic or artificial continuous textiles.		(1) These quotas are unrestricted. (2) The total of this quota will be fixed finally by the Commission of the European Community.

Dahomey (*Continued*)

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description	Quotas in (N.F. 1,000)	Remarks
	52, 53, 54, 55-01 to 06, 57 (Except 57-10), 58. Ex 59-05, 62 (Except 62-01 and 03), 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 (Except 69-11 and 12), 70, 71, 92.	Metallized textiles, wool and other animal hair, linen flax, cotton carded or combed or not, linters, wastes. Cotton yarn. Other vegetable textile materials, yarn and woven fabric of paper yarn. Carpets, mats, matting, tapestries. Nets and netting for fishing and other articles of twine, cordage, etc. Wadding and felt. Other made up textile articles. Shoes, headgear, umbrellas, etc. Feathers and down (1). Articles of stone, etc. Vessels of porcelain (kitchenware, etc.) and other ceramics. Glass and glassware, pearls, precious stones, etc. Musical instruments, etc.		
	94-01, 03, 04, 94-02, 95, 96	Furniture, etc. (including medical, dental, surgical and veterinary). Articles and manufactures of carving or moulding material. Brooms, brushes, feather dusters, powder puffs and sieves.		
	97, 98, 99. All other headings not included above or in preceding Quota numbers except: 10-01 11-01 17-01 87-08 Ex 93-01, 02, 03 and 07	Toys, games, etc. Miscellaneous manufactured articles. Works of art, antiques and collectors' pieces. All articles not included above or in preceding quota numbers except: Wheat and wheat and rye mixture, cereal flours, beet sugar and cane sugar (solid), tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, side-arms, revolvers and pistols for military use, projectiles and munitions for military use.	400	
		In reserve for general allocation . . .	450	
		TOTAL . .	25,715	

The French text of this announcement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1958

THE GOVERNMENT of the Federation of Malaya has announced that, subject to the representations made in writing to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry before June 30, 1962, it is proposed to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958:

Industries	*Products*
(A) Asbestos Cement Products.	Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes.
(B) Domestic Electric Appliances.	Household Water Heaters.
(C) Engineering and Electrical Goods Manufacture.	Power and Distribution Transformers.
(D) Textile.	Face and Bath Towels:
(C) Processed Coir.	(i) Rubberized Coir Upholstery and Mattresses.
	(ii) Non-woven Coir Articles.

This notice means that an interested party has suggested to the Minister of Commerce and Industry that the products mentioned above should be made in the Federation of Malaya. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Federation Company Tax for a period of from two to five years depending on the amount of capital invested in the Federation.

United Kingdom manufacturers who require further information about the Pioneer Industries legislation are invited to get in touch with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference C.R.E. 1236/4/G.

(*Continued on next page*)

Insured Mail to Nigeria

WITH effect from June 4, 1962, insured boxes up to a maximum value of £60 may be sent by air and surface services to Nigeria.

NIGERIA TRADE JOURNAL

—the first Official Trade Quarterly in WEST AFRICA. Its functions are, briefly—

1. To give information on Market conditions and trends in Nigeria.
2. Quarterly review of trade and statistical details on Imports and Exports by principal countries, quantities, commodities and values.
3. Returns of New Company Registrations and Patents.
4. Official Announcements on matters connected with trade, i.e. Import and Export Licensing, Exchange Controls, etc.
5. Regular illustrated feature articles dealing with the economic development and industrial expansion of Nigeria.
6. Marketing Board's news and prices.

Distribution is world-wide, and its quality readership and influential background should recommend it to the selective and far-sighted advertiser who can appreciate the great commercial future of a rapidly developing country of over 40,000,000 people.

A specimen copy with full details and commercial advertising rates will be sent on application to:

AFRICA & OVERSEAS PRESS AGENCY LTD.,
13 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4.
Tel.: FLEet Street 0364/5. Cables: Afrindica

OR

The High Commissioner for Nigeria in the United Kingdom, Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2 *OR*

Federal Ministry of Information, Commercial Publications Section, Lagos.

IMPORTANT NOTICE RE CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN

Republic of South Africa

A revised Certified Invoice (officially known as No. S.45) is required under South African Government Notice No. 1001 dated November 19, 1961. The new Form is now in stock and bears our Ref. No. 1812 (Revised 1961). We understand that the South African Customs Dept. will accept the old Forms in respect of goods arriving in South Africa before May 17, 1962.

European Free Trade Association:
Certificates of Origin No. 1.b.

This declaration may be used where different articles on the Invoice qualify under different criteria of origin, but may also be used in cases where all articles on the invoice qualify under the same criterion. It therefore follows that this new Form may be used in place of No. 1.a.

THE CHATSWORTH PRESS & PAPER CO., LTD.
39, WATERLOO ROAD, LONDON, N.W.2. Tel: Gladstone 9861 (3 lines)

Malaya (*Continued*)

Prohibition of Imports

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Federation of Malaya Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order, 1962, which prohibits the importation of any article bearing the imprint or reproduction of any currency note, bank note or coin which are current or have at any time been issued or current in any country whatsoever. This Order came into operation on June 1, 1962.

SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been informed by cable that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industries	*Products*
(A) Animal feed preparation	Animal feedmix.
(B) Chemicals	Regenerated lubricating oil
(C) Metal manufacture	Prefabricated standard steel framed buildings.

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance, **on or before June 28, 1962**.

The Singapore Government has also declared the following to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the above mentioned Ordinance:

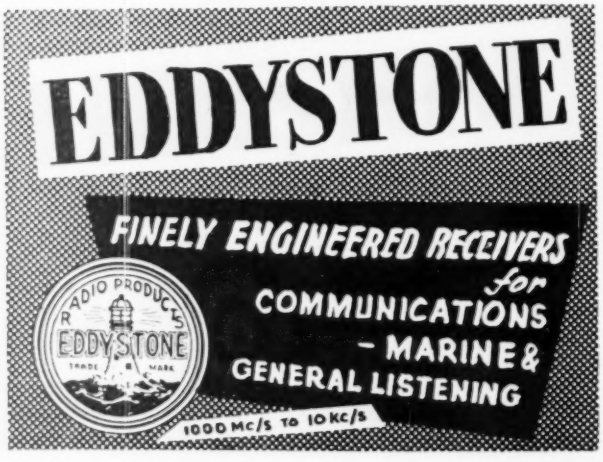
Industries	*Products*
(A) Chemicals	Brake fluids.
(B) Electrical apparatus	Switchgear.
(C) Electrical supplies	Cables, all types.
(D) Rubber products manufacture	Rubberized coir sheets.
(E) Chemicals	(i) Glutamic acid.
	(ii) Glutamic acid hydrochloride.
	(iii) Yeast.

A preliminary notice of the intention of the Singapore Government to designate (A)–(D) appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 23, 1962 (page 426). A similar notice about (E) appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 27, 1962 (page 922).

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317). Please quote reference C.R.E. 11038/60.

Building Societies Report

The Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1961 – Part 5 'Building Societies' is now available. Copies from H.M. Stationery Office. 4s. 6d.



CEYLON

Import Trade Control

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner in Colombo has forwarded copies of Import Control Notices Nos. 12/62 and 14/62 published in the Ceylon Government *Gazette* dated May 2, 1962, relating to the import restrictions imposed by the Ceylon authorities on radio parts and volley balls.

These *Gazette* notices confirm the information published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 18, 1962 (page 1098).

The Trade Commissioner has also forwarded a copy of Import Control Notice No. 13/62 published in the Ceylon Government *Gazette* dated May 2, 1962, which confirms that individual licences are not now required to import glass tumblers.

BURMA

Issue of Import Licenses

THE DIRECTORATE of Imports and Exports of the Government of the Union of Burma has announced that import licences for the import of textiles from any country for the shipping period ending October 31, 1962, were issued to importers on May 10, 1962.

Credit Insurance Comparisons

Tables published in the United States by the National Co-ordinating Committee for Export Credit Guarantees summarise the operation of the 21 export credit insurance schemes of the main exporting countries under fourteen headings such as 'Principal Risks Covered', 'Percentage of Cover', and 'Length of Credit', and afford an initial basis for comparisons. Copies from the Committee, c/o the New York Board of Trade, Incorporated, One Liberty Street, New York 5, N.Y. $5., or equivalent.

Colombian Economic Mission at the Board of Trade

The members of a Colombian Economic Mission, which is visiting London for discussions with officials of British Government departments and industrial and commercial bodies in connection with Anglo-Colombian trade, were received by Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, when they visited the Board of Trade recently. *Left to right:* Senor Dr. don Camilo Jaramillo de la Torre, Secretary to the Mission: His Excellency Senor don A. Jaramillo, Colombian Ambassador to Spain; Sir Keith Joseph; Senor Dr. don Jose Gutierrez Gomez; Senor don Misael Pastrana-Borrero; His Excellency Senor don Carlos Sanz de Santamaria, Colombian Ambassador to the United States and His Excellency Senor Dr. don Virgilio Barco, Colombian Ambassador to Britain and Head of the Mission.

AUSTRALIA

Reference to the Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962 (page 472) of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative, or as an addition to temporary duties.

A reference has now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of weedkillers and insecticides as follows:

(a) Paradichlorobenzene, 2,4-D, and pentachlorophenol (Tariff Item 280(K)(1));

(b) D.D.T. (Tariff Item 280(K)(2));

(c) Sodium pentachlorophenate and orthodichlorobenzene (Tariff Item 281(L)), and

(d) Preparations of pentachlorophenol and/or sodium pentachlorophenate (Tariff Item 269(A) or 269(B)).

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
269	(A) Sheep, cattle, and horse washes, in liquid or powder form; weed, scrub, and tree killers, n.e.i. *ad val.*	10%	30% Primage duty	30%
	(Other than washes for livestock and weed killers) *ad val.*	5%	10%	10%
	(B) Insecticides and disinfectants, n.e.i. *ad val.*	10%	27½% Primage duty	32½%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
280	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, VIZ.: (K) (1) Benzenehexachloride and preparations containing 5% or more of benzenehexachloride; paradichlorobenzene; pentachlorophenol; perchlorethylene; trichlorethylene (non-medicinal; 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and preparations containing 20% or more of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; esters and salts of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, including preparations thereof containing the equivalent of 20% or more of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid *ad val.*	25%	32½%	32½%
	(K) (2) Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane and preparations containing 20% or more of dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane	22½%	30%	30%
281	(L)N.e.i.: NOTE: *Fluorocarbon 11-12 mixture and orthodichlorobenzene are both liable to additional imposts under the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act.* (1) When not packed for retail sale *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) When packed for retail sale: (a) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(b) Other *ad val.*	10%	22½%	22½%

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Whitehall 5072).

Any inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2840 or 3145) quoting reference No. C.R.E. 5038/62.

Yorkshire Textile Industry

The 1962 edition of the 'Yorkshire Textile Industry' has been published. Copies: John Worrall Ltd., Oldham, Lancs. Price, including postage, 32s. 6d.

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES: 2 : 2-Di-(p-hydroxyphenyl) propane (bisphenol A) NOTE: The above decision covers the preparations known as 'Bisphenol 'A',' 'Diphenylolpropane (DPP)', '2,2-di-(p-hydroxyphenyl) propane' and 'Isopropylidene diphenol'.	280 (Q)	9d. per lb. less 17½% *ad val.*
FRUIT JUICES AND SYRUPS: Citrus fruit based syrups, non-spirituous NOTE: Duty to be paid on four times the same quantity of citrus juice classifiable under Item 16 (A) (2) (Vide Substitute Notice).*	16 (A) (2)	1s. 9½d. per gallon
MILLBOARDS (as a substitute for boards, n.e.i. (Vide Substitute Notice)*	334 (Q)	Various
TAPES: Asbestos listing, unproofed; WEBBING, asbestos, unproofed	374 (A)	Free

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.
* *See Substitute Notices Nos.* 11 *and* 12 *published in last week's issue of the* Board of Trade Journal (*page* 1246).

Special Advisory Authority Result

NOTICES were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 4 (page 980) and on May 11 (pages 1045/1046, respectively, to the effect that references had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of (1) **paper, paper boards and paper felt** (2) **conveyor belts and belting.**

The inquiries have now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations temporary duties have been imposed as follows:

(1) (a) £19 per ton on paper (classifiable under Tariff Item 334 (G)(4)(b)).
(b) £20 per ton on paper (classifiable under Tariff Item 334 (G)(6)(b)).
(c) £10 per ton on paper boards (classifiable under Tariff Item 344 (Q)(3)(a)).
(d) £10 per ton on paper boards (classifiable under Tariff Item 334 (Q)(3)(b)).
(e) £20 per ton on paper boards (classifiable under Tariff Item 334 (Q)(3)(d)), and
(f) £12 per ton on paper felt and carpet felt paper (classifiable under Tariff Item 334 (T)).

(2) 5s. per square foot on conveyor belting (classifiable under Tariff Item 326).

It should be noted that the temporary duties mentioned above at (1) (a), 1 (b) and (1) (e) replace temporary duties already in operation.

These new duties do not apply to paper, paper boards, and paper felt in transit on or before April 24, 1962 and to conveyor belts and belting in transit on or before May 2, 1962.

Full details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

Recent Trade Publications

Bulletin for Industry

Copies of the monthly information sheet issued by H.M. Treasury under the title 'Bulletin for Industry' are obtainable from the Publications Division, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1, and not from the Information Division of the Treasury as stated in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 1, page 1209.

Mining Journal

'Mining in a changing World' and the 'World's Mining Fields in 1961' are two of the subjects dealt with in 'The Mining Journal, Annual Review—1962,' now published. Copies, The Mining Journal Ltd., 15, Wilson Street, London, E.C.2. Price 25s.

Waste Paper Report

The third annual report of the British Waste Paper Utilisation Council for 1961 has been published. Copies free: B.W.P.U.C., 80, Charlotte Street, London, W.1.

FIJI

Customs Tariff Amendment

THE FIJI *Royal Government Gazette Supplement* of April 6, 1962, contains copies of Legal Notices No. 52, 53, 56, 59 and 60 which amend the First Schedule to the Fiji Customs Ordinance. Items 86, 93 and 95 have been deleted and replaced by a new item 89A and the other items listed below have been amended to read as follows:

Item No.	Article	Unit	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
77	Tyres and tubes for motor cars, motor cycles, omnibuses and trucks and component and fashioned parts of such tyres and tubes	*ad val.*	25%	45%
106	Tractors, tyres and tubes therefor and component and fashioned parts of such tractors, tyres and tubes	*ad val.*	Free	10%
217	Matches and vestas –			
	(a) Wax, in boxes containing an average of not more than 60 matches or vestas	per gross boxes	12s.	15s. 6d.
	(b) Wax, in boxes for every additional 20 matches or vestas or part thereof over an average of 60 in any container an additional duty	per gross boxes	4s.	5s. 2d.
	(c) Wooden, in boxes containing an average of not more than 60 matches	per gross boxes	9s. 6d.	11s. 9d.
	(d) Wooden, in boxes for every additional 20 matches or part thereof over an average of 60 in any container an additional duty	per gross boxes	3s. 2d.	3s. 11d.
	(e) Of materials other than wax or wood in boxes, a duty corresponding to the duty payable on wooden matches			
	(f) Matches or vestas not otherwise enumerated	per 1'000 matches	1s. 6d.	1s. 10d.
	Note: Boxes of permanent value when empty shall be charged in addition to the duty payable on matches contained therein.			
220	Materials whether or not included in any other item in this Schedule which are imported and declared to be imported solely for use in direct connection with the manufacture of matches in Fiji by a person licensed under the Excise Ordinance		Free	Free
New item 89A	Machinery for making and maintaining roads and machinery for excavating and stonecrushing and component and fashioned parts thereof not including motor vehicles and tractors and component and fashioned parts thereof.	*ad val.*	Free	15%

Addition to 'Commonwealth Preference' Area

THE FIJI *Royal Government Gazette Supplement* of April 13, 1962, contains a copy of the Customs Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, which adds Western Samoa to the list of countries in the 'Commonwealth Preference Area' applicable to Fiji.

Prohibition of Imports

THE FIJI *Royal Government Supplement* of April 13, 1962, contains a copy of Proclamation No. 8 of 1962 which prohibits the importation of the following goods into Fiji:

(i) Unsweetened condensed milk;
(ii) Sweetened condensed milk;
(iii) Dried milk;
(iv) Unsweetened condensed skim or separated milk;
(v) Sweetened condensed skim or separated milk
(vi) Dried skim milk; and
(vii) Dried separated milk.

unless the goods apply with the provisions of the Pure Food Ordinance.

SARAWAK

Addition to 'Commonwealth Preference' Area

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Customs Ordinance (Schedule) (Amendment) Order, 1962 which adds Western Samoa to the list of countries which form the 'Commonwealth Preference Area' applicable to Sarawak.

NEW ZEALAND

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962/63 period (see notices published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 23, March 30, and April 6, 1962):

Item Codes 65.31 and 65.32 are amended as follows:

65.31	Tariff Items 654.010.1 ex 654.010.2 to ex 654.010.9	Narrow woven fabrics etc., viz: Bias bindings, kinds (excluding venetian blind ladder tape).	75% 1960 licences
65.32	ex 654.010.2 to ex 654.010.9 650.020.0	Woven labels, badges etc; venetian blind ladder web tape.	D

Item Code 73.13 – Delete Tariff Item 732.891.3.

Item Code 73.14 – Add Tariff Item 732.891.3 and amend heading to read: 'Parts and accessories of unhardened vulcanised rubber or man made plastic for motor vehicles including motor cycles and motorised cycles and for trailers'.

Item Code 73.09 – The word 'Other' should be inset two spaces. The allocation is amended to 'C'.

Item Code 73.07 – The allocation should read 'M C'.

Item Codes 65.48 and 65.49 are cancelled and replaced as follows:

65.48	655.610.3 ex 655.610.9	Sash cord; blind and picture cord; sash light cord; trolley cord; log lines; nylon rope or cord; radio dial cord.	75% 1961 licences
65.49	655.610.2 ex 655.610.9	Reaper and binder twine; other kinds (excluding sash cord etc.)	D

Item Code 66.02 – '(Excluding Portland cement)' is amended to read '(excluding Portland cement other than white.)'

Item Code 65.36 – Tariff Item 655.410.1 is amended to Ex 655.410.1 and the wording of the heading to '. . . or coated, bonded fibre fabrics excluding bonded fibre fabrics used in the manufacture of footwear'.

Item Code 65.38 – Tariff Item Ex 655.410.1 is added and the wording of the heading is amended to '. . . of bonded fibre fabrics; bonded fibre fabrics used in the manufacture of footwear'.

Item Code 57.06 – Add Tariff Item Ex 571.401.8 Add to text after 'shot, 10-24 bore'; ball, .308 calibre.

Item Code 62.12 – The allocation is amended to 'C'. Attention is drawn to the relevant portions of the Explanatory Notes to the Tariff in respect of the goods covered by these particular tariff items.

Item Code 65.16 – Licences issued under Item Code 65.16 are not available for the importation of quilted piece-goods. An amendment will be made to the tariff in due course to separate out and define quilted piece-goods. In the meantime importers should advize details of all orders for quilted piece-goods placed and accepted under 1962/63 licences for Item Code 65.16 for quilted piece-goods. Any applications for quilted piece-goods will be considered on a 'C' basis.

Item Codes 69.24 and 69.25 – Amend tariff items of Item Code 69.24 from 695.230.1 and 695.230.2 to ex 695.230.1 and Ex 695.230.2, and add 'viz G Clamps' after 'clamps' Amend tariff items of Item Code 69.25 by adding Ex 695.230.1 and Ex 695.230.2.

Item Code 89.46 – The allocation is amended from 90 per cent. 1960 licences to 90 per cent. 1961 licences.

Item Code 69.02 – The allocation is amended from 50 per cent. 1960 licences to 50 per cent. 1960 Imports.

Item Code 64.26 – (1) The allocation is amended from 'C' to 66⅔ per cent. 1961 licences.

(2) Licences issued within this allocation will be on the following basis:

(a) 25 per cent. of the allocation will be issued as a separate licence endorsed 'available only for the importation of wallpaper having an f.o.b. value not exceeding 3s. 3d. per roll.

(b) 75 per cent. of the allocation will be issued without any restriction as to f.o.b. value limitation of imports.

Item Code 63.11 –

Licences will be issued on application for wood lasts up to 33⅓ per cent. of the licences held by applicants individually during the 1960 licensing period.

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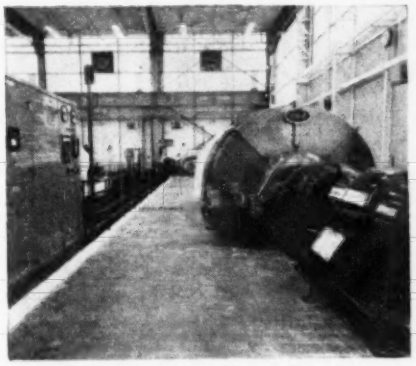

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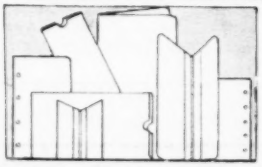
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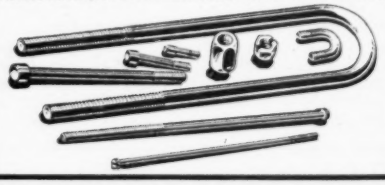

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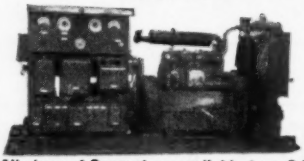
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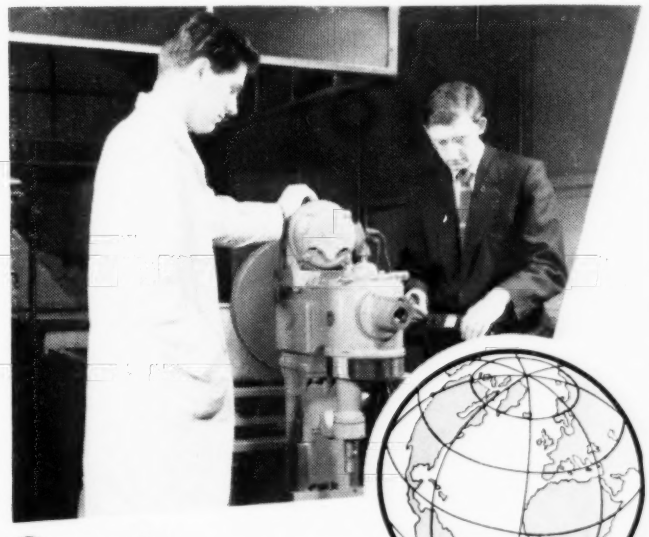

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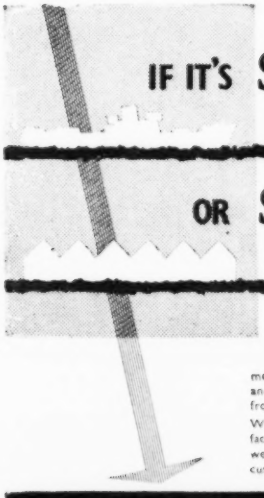

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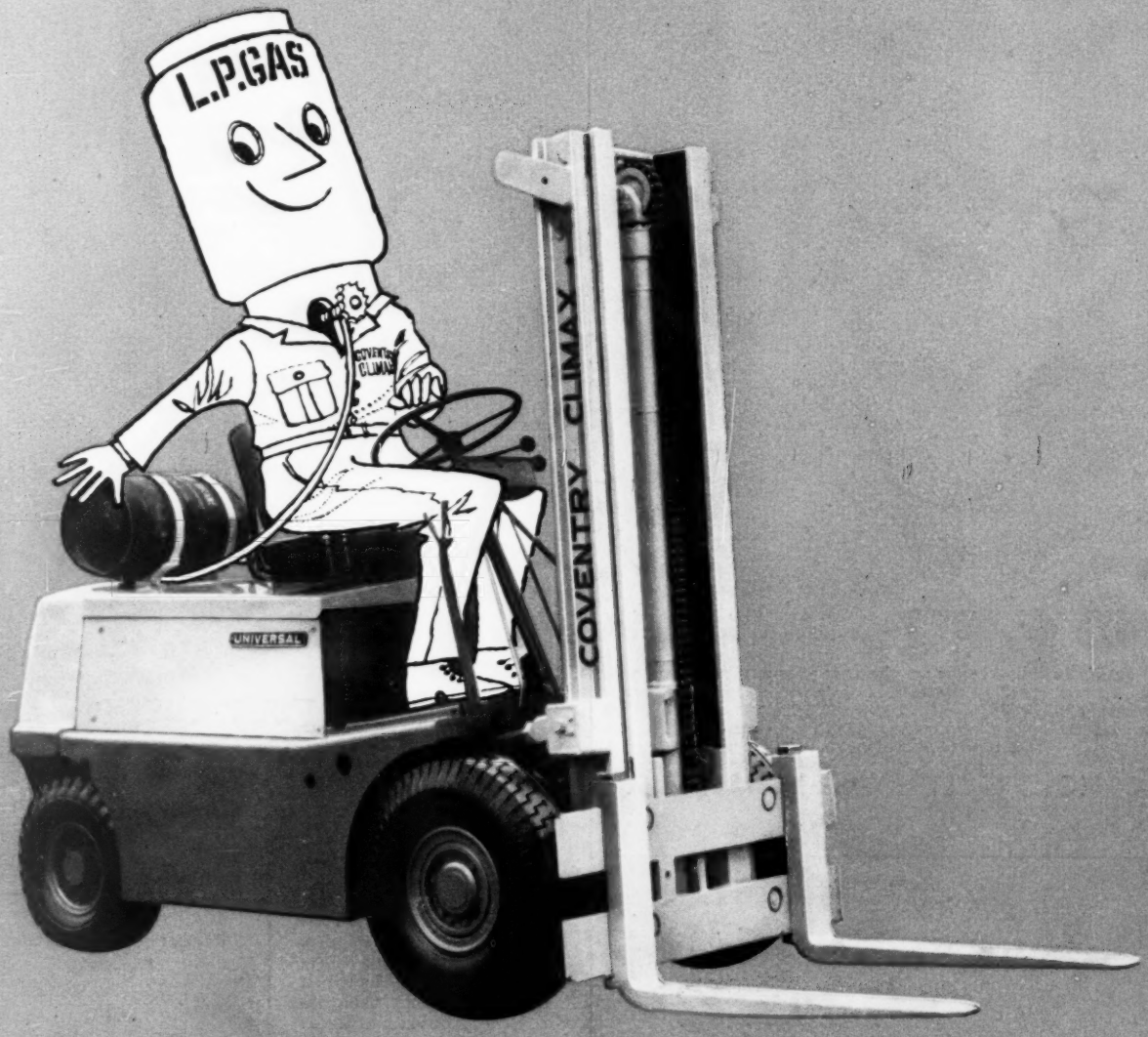

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